

CAUTION THROUGH CONTROL—Spanish Civil Guards the prison where the 16 Basque nationalists are being held while awaiting the verdict of a military court.

Overtime Ban To Cut British Air Services

Pressure Increased When Talks Collapse

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP).—British airlines today faced interruption of their services during the Christmas rush as ground workers pressed their claims for higher pay.

Talks over a four-day slowdown by 60,000 airport workers collapsed yesterday and union chiefs escalated their actions by banning all overtime work.

British European Airways, one of the world's busiest carriers, said that it feared that its flights would "very quickly come to a halt." A union chief said that the airline's planes could be grounded in a matter of hours.

The giant Transport and General Workers' Union and other unions are demanding pay raises of 10 to 12 percent for ground workers who earn between \$2,400 and \$3,400 a year. The employers have offered 4.5 percent, saying that they can afford no more in a period of recession in the airline industry.

Travelers Stranded

The slowdown has stranded airports throughout the country. Baggage, mail and freight has been held up and aircraft maintenance has been severely affected.

The overtime ban will drastically compound the chaos. BBA, which expects 180,000 passengers in the last week before Christmas and has planned 180 extra flights, is heavily dependent on overtime during the holidays. Until today, there had been only slight delays on flights within Britain and Europe.

British Overseas Airways Corp. faced a mound of backlogged cargo on its international routes. Eleven BOAC flights were delayed yesterday—one to Bombay was held up for nearly six hours.

40 Flights Held Up

Forty flights were held up at the two London airports. The Port Office suspended mail deliveries by BBA—representing a loss of \$20,000 a day.

Meanwhile, British firemen began a work-to-rule slowdown today to support their demands for pay increases.

The country's 27,000 firemen rejected a 5.5 percent increase in their basic pay of \$2,640 a year. The firemen will only answer emergency and fire calls.

Holiday Press Pinch

LONDON, Dec. 18 (UPI).—The Sunday Times, the Sunday Telegraph and the Observer say they will not publish Dec. 27 because they cannot afford the "prohibitive" cost of printing on the day after Christmas.

Food, Industry Covered

Britain Provides Timetable On Price Shifts to EEC Level

BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (AP).—Britain today provided details to the European Economic Community on how, over a transition period of five years, it would adapt its policies on farming, industry, taxes and the freedom of capital movements to those of the Common Market.

Ambassador Sir Con O'Neill met with deputies of the foreign ministers from the six member countries. He said that, beginning on July 1, 1973, Britain would like to raise its farm prices to the EEC level in six stages. He did not say what the stages would be.

He started with the assumption that Britain would join on Jan. 1, 1972. In the five-year transition period that would follow, he said, he would outline the stages.

Nixon, Heath End Talks on World Issues

CAMP DAVID, Md., Dec. 18 (UPI).—President Nixon and British Prime Minister Edward Heath today wound up two days of talks in an informal two-hour session in the mountains outside Washington.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said: "As there are no outstanding problems between Britain and the United States, no decisions were reached."

"It was an exchange of thoughts and ideas that is very beneficial whenever two friends talk," Mr. Ziegler said that the discussions covered Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific area in its widest geographic sense—Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Japan and Vietnam.

Review in Depth

Mr. Ziegler said that the review of these areas was conducted in great depth.

Also subjected to examination was the problem of East-West relations with reference to Soviet activity and intentions in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, it was understood.

While Mr. Nixon and Mr. Heath met privately, their foreign ministers and other advisers met in a nearby lodge.

After completing their talks, Mr. Heath and Mr. Nixon made a surprise helicopter visit to President Dwight Eisenhower's widow at the Eisenhower farm, north of here, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Suenens to See Pope Paul
BRUSSELS, Dec. 18 (AP).—Leon-Joseph Cardinal Suenens of Belgium will go to Rome Sunday and will be received by Pope Paul VI Monday, it was announced yesterday.

Britain suggested breaking down barriers for industrial trade with the present members faster than the barriers to trade in farm products. This, he said, would give a "balance in mutual advantages."

Sir Con said that British industry would have higher costs and that exports of industrial products from the Continent would have substantial advantages from an enlarged market.

He pointed out that EEC exports of farm products to Britain greatly exceed British farm exports to the EEC.

He said that this was why industrial barriers should come down more quickly. He asked that a substantial cut of 25 percent in tariffs on industrial goods traded between Britain and the Continent be made early in the five-year period.

He suggested that, to meet administrative problems, this first cut should be made after a three-month interval—on April 1, 1973. This, he said, should be followed by a 15-percent cut on Jan. 1, 1974. On that date, Sir Con said, there should be a reduction of 40 percent in the difference between the tariffs that Britain and the EEC now charge on industrial goods coming from all other countries.

Same Rhythm

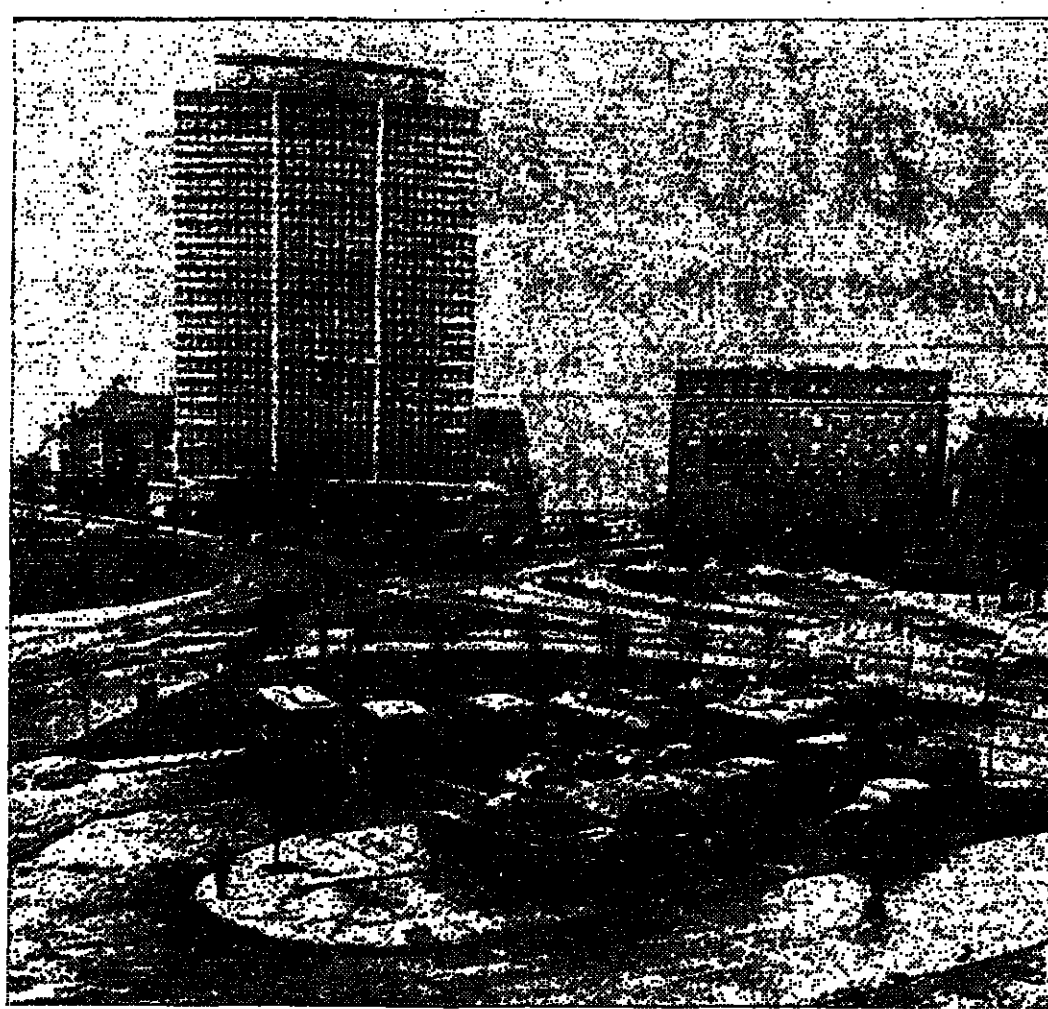
After that date, he went on, the same rhythm should prevail in reduction of tariffs within the enlarged EEC and in eliminating the remaining differences between their external tariff systems: 25 percent on Jan. 1, 1975; 15 percent on Jan. 1, 1976; 10 percent on Jan. 1, 1977; and the remaining 10 percent on Jan. 1, 1978.

"The British asked for a six-month delay on the ending of their tax preferences on imports from the Commonwealth. Beginning on July 1, 1973, Britain would tax Commonwealth imports as it would those from all countries not in the EEC. The trade concerned would amount to just over 1 percent of the EEC's total industrial imports."

Air Fares to Rise In Europe April 1
GENEVA, Dec. 18 (NYT).—First and economy class air fares for travel in Europe are to be increased on an average of between 5 and 8 percent beginning on April 1, the International Air Transport Association announced today.

In most cases, however, the increases will include the airport tax that the passenger usually paid in addition to his fare.

The new schedule of fares, to be effective for two years, was adopted by a conference here but it is still subject to the approval of governments. It conforms, IATA said, to the "general upward tendency" of air fares to meet the higher operating costs of airlines.



ALL QUIET NOW—A tank, armored troop carriers, ambulances in a Gdansk square.

Dutschke Denies Any Plans To 'Destroy' U.K. by Revolt

LONDON, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Rudolf Dutschke, the former West Berlin student leader, said today he had no plans to "destroy" Britain through revolution.

Mr. Dutschke, 30, testified during the second day of an immigration appeal tribunal hearing into his fight against the British order that he be expelled because he endangered national security.

Basel Wigdore, his attorney, asked him if he and a Cambridge University student named Feket had "been plotting a revolution together." Mr. Dutschke replied: "I cannot believe that he or myself have the intent to destroy this country."

Questioned on Goals
Asked by Mr. Wigdore if he would intervene in British politics if allowed to stay, Mr. Dutschke said his main priority would be his doctorate studies at Cambridge. He said he had only slight knowledge of British politics and knew very little about British trade union history.

A former mayor of West Berlin testified Britain would be making a mistake if it forced him to return to Germany.

"We people who are politically responsible in Germany, we're very grateful that the United Kingdom granted him and his family asylum," said Heinrich Albertz, mayor of West Berlin from 1963 to 1968.

"I am not saying this just out of convenience for the Germans, but really as a person who is interested to see that a person like Dutschke should be able to attain a reasonable existence of life," Mr. Albertz told the five-man tribunal.

He said forcing Mr. Dutschke back to Germany would be making him the target of "right extremist groups" that considered him a "symbolic negative figure... who was prepared to destroy law and order."

Mr. Albertz testified that Mr. Dutschke on several occasions in the 1960s played a key role in keeping the peace during student demonstrations prior to the student riots that preceded Mr. Dutschke's wounding by a would-be assassin in 1968.

Britain admitted Mr. Dutschke, his American wife and two children so he could undergo medical treatment for gunshot wounds in the head.

Mr. Dutschke testified that he had met with Trotskyites and briefly attended two of their congresses in London, but he said he left because they were too noisy. He also said he twice visited the Communist Chinese legation to collect documents for his studies. The hearing room burst into laughter when he said that he once visited the Chinese Nationalist Embassy by mistake.

He also admitted meeting black power advocates and Middle East nationalists. Questioned by Attorney-General Sir Peter Rawlinson as to whether the Middle East nationalists were members of Arab guerrilla groups, Mr. Dutschke said he did not know.

Anti-Crop Agents
The anti-crop agents, which Col. Watson says are different from chemical defoliants used in Vietnam and are not harmful to either humans or animals, are kept at Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Colorado, Fort Detrick, Md., and Beale Air Force Base, Calif.

Col. Watson said that the anti-personnel agents have never been moved out of Pine Bluff into any actual military units. Although the United States has stockpiled germ warfare weapons since 1943 and has spent \$728 million on those efforts to date, most of the current inventory has been produced since 1963, Col. Watson said.

He indicated that there was a "gradual expansion" of stocks carried out during the John F. Kennedy administration. The last addition was made in 1969, before the Nixon ban. The Army, he noted, would periodically replace this material after several years and has successfully destroyed such agents in the past.

Spain Split In Cabinet Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

The varying factions in the regime has led to widespread speculation that significant changes in the composition of the government may be impending.

No News of Consul
MADRID, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—There was no news of West Germany's honorary consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Beihl, kidnapped from his home on Dec. 1 and apparently being held as a hostage for the Burgos prisoners who face death sentences.

Informal sources here believed some negotiation was going on outside Spain between the West German authorities and the kidnappers, but that it cannot bear fruit until the verdicts are known.

In Barcelona a time bomb exploded in a large department store yesterday, but caused little damage. No one was hurt.

Barcelona Protest
Watchful Barcelona police last night prevented attempts by various groups—the largest numbering about 400—from staging demonstrations in protest at the Burgos trial, informed sources said. Police made some arrests, the sources added.

At least 150 members of Catalan clandestine political groups have been arrested recently in northeastern Spain, reliable opposition sources reported, according to the Associated Press.

The reports said local authorities will call for an anti-Franco demonstration in Barcelona, Spain's second-largest city, next Tuesday.

Barcelona police last night released a wealthy Catalan nationalist, Joseph Andreu Abello, a powerful businessman and middle-of-the-road critic of the Franco regime, detained earlier in the day, relatives reported.

On Tuesday night an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up a pipeline which carries jet fuel from Retz in south Spain, to two U. S. airbases in the country, police said. But the explosion caused no serious damage to the pipeline.

Ferocious Set Fire
ROSARIO, Argentina, Dec. 18 (AP).—An Argentine terrorist group invaded the Spanish Consulate at Rosario today, robbed the cash box and set a fire in the building in an apparent protest against the Basque trial in Spain.

The invaders, who numbered about four or five, painted on the consulate walls slogans of the "Armed Forces," a leftist terrorist group which supports ousted President Juan Peron.

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In Bordeaux, leftist demonstrators protesting against the Burgos trial threw bottles containing incendiary substances in a clash with police last night and smashed windows in the main shopping street of the city.

As demonstrations in favor of the Basques were held in a number of other French provincial cities, the Paris Municipal Council unanimously approved an appeal to Gen. Franco "to use his prerogatives and take inspiration from the nobility clemency."

The appeal was sent to the Spanish ambassador in Paris for transmission to the Spanish chief of state.

Picasso Protest
BARCELONA, Dec. 18 (AP).—The inauguration ceremony of the Pablo Picasso Museum was cancelled here today after the first refusal to participate as a protest against the Burgos court-martial.

Picasso, an outspoken critic of the Franco regime, now resides in France. The museum, with 1,500 paintings and drawings, houses the world's largest Picasso collection.

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Witnesses Tell of Uprising In Polish Baltic Seaports

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"Thousands of workers tried to leave their work at the docks but were stopped by the police," he continued. "Police sirens screamed and the police tried to make the workers return to work; but the angry workers overturned two police cars and threw bricks at them. More policemen arrived in jeeps and buses. The police surrounded the dock area and no outsiders were allowed in."

"At the same time, tanks were pulling up outside the central administration and party buildings, tanks filled with young military servicemen, many with just a few months' experience."

"More and more people arrived and discontented housewives stood on the pavements talking. Slogans like 'We are workers, not housewives' were written on house walls and tanks. Youngsters gathered before the tanks singing national songs and shouting. The soldiers for the people!"

"Then things began to move rapidly. The windows of the Communist party building were smashed. A group of youngsters climbed up the walls and into the building and began to throw out furniture, paper and other things, while people down in the street clapped their hands. When a very expensive table in jasperware was thrown out of the window, everybody shouted with joy."

Soldiers 'Scared'
"Jeeps and military trucks were set on fire, and shortly afterward the whole party building was ablaze. The soldiers outside the building looked unhappy and scared. Some of the demonstrators inside the headquarters never came out of the building, choked by the fire they themselves had started."

When he left Szczecin at 7 o'clock last night, Mr. Thunberg said, the downtown area was still thronged with citizens, despite a 6 p.m. curfew.

According to Mr. Andersen's report, violence in Szczecin began yesterday afternoon at about the time that clashes reached their peak in Gdansk.

What started about 6:30 p.m. as a "peaceful demonstration of sympathy for the workers of Gdansk" ended as a "bubbling vat of hatred and terror," Mr. Andersen reported. He went on:

"I was in the middle of the inferno. Shop windows were smashed. Barricades of boxes were raised. Tear-gas gas exploded one after the other until you couldn't see for the smoke. The police ed up in groups of ten men and attacked from center outward...."

No Provocation
"It is impossible to count many times I saw the strike people I had seen before and therefore I committed no provocations. In one place four men were driven into a café by clubbing. A club blows hauled down crying teen-age girl."

Mr. Andersen said that demonstrators in Szczecin chanted: "We want food." He also heard shots. His telephone dispatch was cut off because of a power outage. This was reported that two newsmen had been shot from Poland and the Blade editors told DP, they were almost certain Mr. Andersen was one of them.

The report of clashes yesterday in Gdynia by Pave told of shots fired across main square in front harbor city's railroad station and armored cars. He wrote: "The report of the clashes was black with people shouting insults against soldiers in rhythm... I was in the vehicle, moved by the insults, by stony faces. 'Gestapo!' the people—until an order through a loudspeaker. I dived into the crowd. Motors howled, people in then the shots fell."

Mr. Buch reported that was shot dead a few feet him. He sent his dispatch today from adjacent Gdynia.

Geographical Pattern
Observers here were struck by the pattern of violence that spread across northern Poland in the last four days, that virtually all of the demonstrations occurred near German territory, Poland as a result of War II. None of the occurred in cities that be to the traditional core of Poland.

Knowledgeable observers believe that despite all nationalism and enmity, the so-called 1945, such as Szczecin, Gdynia and lack the social cohesion: the continuously Polish like Warsaw and Cracow.

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The increases, part of an economic reform program that will take effect Jan. 1, infuriated the Lenin yard workers, who had been negotiating an adjustment of a new wage-incentive system.

The incentives, in turn, are part of a new economic reform program being instituted by Poland as part of its new five-year plan that will begin Jan. 1.

The outbreak of violence in Gdansk seemed to set off a chain reaction across the country, with workers encouraged to express their smoldering discontent by open defiance.

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Silesia Report
In Katowice, center of the Silesian mining area, demonstrations were reported to have broken out. Telephone links were limited to the area. Unofficial reports said that strikes and other protests had taken place in a Wroclaw wagon factory.

Anti-government leaflets were reportedly distributed in some Warsaw streets today and anti-government cartoons are said to be making the rounds.

The government seemed in control of the overall situation, however, with each protest being put down in order. Diplomatic observers were beginning to assess the outbreaks' long-term cost to the Polish government.

The timing of the price changes, 2 E. German Boys Swim Out; 1 Dies

LUENSBURG, West Germany, Dec. 18 (AP).—Two East German boys crossed the icy Elbe River into West Germany last night, but one of them was found dead in high reeds this morning, police reported.

Police said the boys, 14 and 15 years old, swam the wide stream near this Lower Saxony town and lost consciousness on reaching the west bank. A farmer found one of them exhausted and half frozen to death next morning. He took him to a hospital.

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Army Denies Illinois Spying Allegations

bill containing a new urban-growth policy, including increased federal aid for new towns.

The measure also provides, for the first time, government insurance against crime in high-rise city areas.

The conferees killed a Senate provision offering \$750 million to pay deficits of mass transit lines. No federal money is available, for this purpose now.

Most of the money authorized in the bill is to be used to rebuild blighted city sections, help poor families buy and rent homes, assist in development of new communities, and increase subsidies for public-housing tenants.

The bill requests the President to make recommendations to Congress on a national urban growth policy.

By Ken W. Clawson

Hoover's freedom of speech," Mr. Mitchell said. "Until he gets to that point where he is doing something improper, and he has not come anywhere near reaching that point, he can say anything he wants to."

Regarding Mr. Hoover's comment that Mexicans and Puerto Ricans pose little threat against a presidential campaign, "they can shoot very high," Mr. Mitchell said.

"You have to be construed as a racial slur."

"You have to read the statement in context," said Mr. Hoover's boss. "He was not castigating any race or creed or anything else."

Sen. Joseph Montoya, D., N.M., and Rep. Edward Roybal, D., Calif., have both contended that Mr. Hoover's remarks defame Spanish-Americans and undermine public faith in the FBI. Rep. Roybal said the President's spokesman seek Mr. Hoover's resignation. Mr. Mitchell said today that the boss has received "100-percent cooperation" from Mr. Hoover.

"From where I sit," he added, "he's doing a great job."

Mr. Mitchell was asked whether the appointment of former Texas Gov. John Connally to a cabinet post was the first step in dismantling President Nixon's inner circle in the 1972 presidential ticket. His response was that the nomination announced nothing "whatever to do with the Vice-President now or in the future."

By Will Lissner

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT)—The full bench of the New York state court of appeals has ruled that it is no violation of a person's human rights to refuse to employ a bearded man because he is not clean-shaven.

The state's highest court handed down the decision in the case of an orthodox Moslem, Abdullah Ibrahim, who contended without contest that his religion required him to wear his beard.

But four Jewish organisations, submitting briefs as friends of the court, pointed out that the situa-

By Michael Getler

Army Snooping

The charges made by Sen. Ervin so involved alleged Army snooping on 800 other Illinois civilians during the last two years, and Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman indicated yesterday that investigation into other cases is continuing.

Mr. Ervin's disclosures also drew strong White House response on Thursday when press secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters that the president "totally, completely and unequivocally" opposes spying by the military on civilian political activities. "We do not permit such activity in his administration," Mr. Ziegler also said no such spying was "going on in any way this time."

Later in the day, however, a resolution was introduced by Rep. David R. Obey, R. Wis., and sponsored by 24 other congressmen, directing the House Government Operations Committee to investigate any alleged military surveillance of congressmen or their public officials.

Sen. Ervin's subcommittee has already announced plans for hearings early next year.

By Will Lissner

on affects equally those Orthodox Jews who interpret their religious laws as requiring them to wear beards, members of other sects with proscriptions against shaving, as well as persons who prefer to be bearded rather than beardless as an element of their life style.

Mr. Ibrahim became a *cause célèbre* when he applied to Eastern Greyhound Lines for a job as baggage clerk. He apparently was otherwise satisfactory, but he was told that men in that job, as a matter of company policy, had to be cleanshaven.

Required by Orest
Mr. Ibrahim explained that his religion required him to wear his turban and that company representatives were repelled that the company regulation was explicit:
"A good clean appearance must be presented at all times when dealing with the public. The men must be freshly shaved and with clean hair and combed."
Mr. Ibrahim complained to the New York Division of Human Rights that the practice discriminated unlawfully, alleging that it was a refusal to hire on the basis of race among other things of "creed." The division, its referee and its appeals board, supported him.
But the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court annulled the decision and was upheld by the Court of Appeals.

Moslems Employed

Associate Judge Francis Bergan of Albany, who wrote the decision, said that the record showed that Eastern Greyhound employs a number of Moslems and there was no showing that the decision not to employ Mr. Ibrahim "was in fact actuated by discrimination on the basis of race."

The issue, thus, is very narrow. Judge Bergan said: "Whether an employer must accommodate his general pattern of employment to the special requirements of each individual's religion."

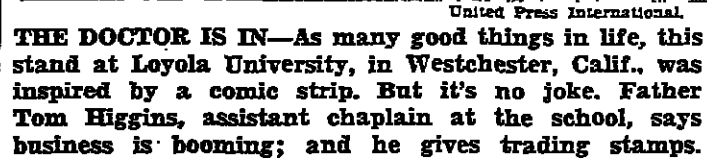
The failure to make this kind of accommodation, which could assume many variations, is not in itself, or in the absence of actual discrimination based on creed, a violation of the human rights law, Judge Bergan argued.

In support of the holding, Judge Bergan cited two precedents.

At A. Seventh Day Adventist who lost her job because she would not work on Saturday, her salary, was awarded unemployment compensation because the discrimination was in the allowance of a public benefit.

Also, in a Reynolds Metal Co. case decided by the U.S. Circuit court, it was held that implementation of a labor agreement which sometimes called for work on Sunday was not religious discrimination even in respect to persons who refused by their faith to work that day.

The case will not be appealed, the division said.



Pollution Fine Of 1773 Paid

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Compensation for a major pollution offense that occurred nearly 200 years ago was made this week by the Superior Tea and Coffee Co.

The company sent a check in the amount of \$41.15 shillings and 1 penny to Mayor Kevin White of Boston "for pollution damages incurred to Boston Harbor" during the Dec. 16, 1773, Boston Tea Party.

But those who convened the session were upstaged quickly by self-styled representatives of blacks, women, Spanish-surnamed delegates and youth who argued for about two hours over who would chair the meeting. The chairmanship eventually was

The group also recommended that the federal government guarantee subsistence income for every family; the Head Start program not be cut; a cabinet-level office overseeing services for families and children.

LIVERMORE, Calif., Dec. 18 (UPI).—A massive magnet capable of heating gases to temperatures 20 times hotter than the sun for one-second periods has passed its first tests, scientists announced today.

The 13-ton "Baseball II" magnet is designed to meet two of the three requirements for harnessing the power of the hydrogen bomb for generation of electricity. The three criteria for achieving a controlled thermonuclear reaction—in which light atoms such as hydrogen and helium are fused with a tremendous outpouring of energy—are time, temperature and density.

Scientists at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, an Atomic Energy Commission facility operated by the University of California, said Baseball II will form a "magnetic bottle" in which the temperature and time requirements are met.

This will allow concentration on building up the density of hot gases—or plasmas—trapped inside the magnetic field of the six-foot-diameter, superconducting magnet which got its name because it is shaped like the seam of a baseball.

The new apparatus will not meet all the requirements for a full fusion reaction, but scientists expect it to significantly advance their research on the problem.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP).—Judith Alice Clark, 21, one of 12 persons indicted in Chicago as Weatherman members and accused of riot conspiracy, was arrested last night by FBI agents here.


The FBI gave no details of the arrest. A spokesman said Miss Clark was sought here in connection with a warrant issued last March 17 accusing her of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for a mob action.

She and 11 other members of the militant Weathermen, were indicted by a federal grand jury and charged with conspiracy to cross state lines to incite rioting.

PANAMA, Dec. 18 (AP).—Panama yesterday broke off negotiations with the United States on commercial air service, charging lack of good faith and demanding reciprocity.

A Panama spokesman said U.S. airlines operate 78 weekly flights to Panama from 11 points in the United States. Two Panamanian airlines now fly four times a week to Miami and New York. Panama was asking for routes to Los Angeles, New Orleans, Dallas and San Juan with the same rights accorded American airlines in Panama.

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AL FAMILY AFFAIR—West German Chancellor Brandt thanking his ministers with a smile as used him on his 57th birthday on Friday. From: Mr. Brandt, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel;

Josef Rüd, of Agriculture; Hans Leussink, of Sciences; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Interior; Karl Schiller, Economy; Gerhard Jahn, Justice; Kaete Ströbel, Health, and Georg Leber, Minister of Transportation.

Clarification

Term Plans to Control Arms Supplies to Israel

By Yuval Elzur

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—U.S. arms to Israel will be controlled by long-term plans, the United States has announced. The plan, which is being developed by the State Department, will set limits on the types of weapons and the quantities that can be supplied to Israel.

The plan is being developed by the State Department, which is working with the Defense Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The plan will set limits on the types of weapons and the quantities that can be supplied to Israel. The plan is being developed by the State Department, which is working with the Defense Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

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USAF Blocked In Firing Unwed Nurse With Baby

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—An Air Force captain who gave birth to a child out of wedlock remained in the service today under an order issued by U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Justice Douglas yesterday ordered the Air Force to give Capt. Susan R. Struck, 26, a native of Louisville, Ky., more time to continue her legal efforts to remain on duty. The Air Force had planned to discharge Miss Struck at midnight last night.

Miss Struck gave birth early this month to a six-pound girl. She has allowed friends at Offutt Air Force Base, in Omaha, Neb., to adopt the child.

The Air Force nurse became pregnant while serving at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. She decided to fight a regulation requiring pregnant Air Force women to be discharged.

Senate Panel Says TFX Was A Costly Flop

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—A Senate subcommittee said today the controversial TFX warplane, a project of former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, had been a "multibillion-dollar failure that severely impaired our nation's defense posture."

Concluding an eight-year probe, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations said Mr. McNamara had repeatedly ignored the advice of top military and technical experts to make "arbitrary, imprudent" decisions based on cursory studies.

But the basic mistake, said the subcommittee, was to choose the second best plane. The report was introduced in the Senate by subcommittee chairman John L. McClellan, D. Ark., who said the panel had been subjected throughout its inquiry to "severe criticism and strong opposition from high quarters of government."

Heavy Pressure
"We had to endure heavy pressure from all sides, even within the Congress, from persons who sought to have us limit, curtail and terminate our examination," said Sen. McClellan.

The report said the TFX program was a "multibillion-dollar failure that severely impaired our nation's defense posture."

The Air Force was to receive 1,475 production F-111s to use as its only tactical fighter during the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s. The Navy was to get 231 production F-111Bs to use as its only carrier fighter from 1968 through 1975.

Present planning calls for the F-111 program to end in 1972 with a total of 538 airplanes to be built at a total cost of at least \$7.9 billion.

This is \$2.1 billion more than the original estimated cost and works out to almost \$15 million per plane or four times the original unit cost estimate.

The Navy plane later proved unworthy for carrier operations and the program was junked. The Air Force version, which has been used on a limited basis in Vietnam, has been plagued with bugs, although the Air Force insisted in hearings earlier this year that it now works fine.

The subcommittee report said that the TFX contract was awarded to General Dynamics in December 1962 despite the fact that Boeing had offered a superior plane at less money.

The report said Mr. McNamara's decision at midpoint in development of the plane to manage the program himself "showed a lack of perception of a disaster that loomed ahead."

U.S. Rebuffs Note By Russia Over Vietnam Raids
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—The United States yesterday rebuffed a stern Soviet government denunciation of American bombing policy toward North Vietnam and urged Moscow to persuade Hanoi to stop shooting at American reconnaissance planes.

Although some American officials sought to play down the significance of the denunciation, it was privately conceded that the exchange was reminiscent of the polemics during arguments over the American bombing of North Vietnam in 1967 and 1968.

The State Department declared that the Soviet government had "misdirected" the Wednesday statement which sharply denounced President Nixon personally for what Moscow termed his "direct threats to resume bombings" of North Vietnam.

Cambodians' Fight Opens Main Road

'Enormous' Casualties In Month-Long Battle

SAIGON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops today reopened Highway 7 in northeast Cambodia after a month of heavy fighting that caused "enormous" casualties to the poorly equipped Cambodian Army.

In Saigon, the U.S. Command reported the loss of five American aircraft and four airmen. The U.S. and South Vietnamese Commands announced they will observe 24-hour cease-fires over Christmas and New Year's but said nothing about a truce for the Tet holiday at the end of January.

The Viet Cong announced three-day cease-fires for the first two holidays and four days for Tet. The reopening of Highway 7 means that food and ammunition can be carried by road to Kompong Cham, a provincial capital of 50,000 persons regarded as one of the anchors of Premier Lon Nol's defense complex.

Field commanders were unable to estimate casualties in the fighting which began Nov. 9, but said they feared they had lost more than 200 wounded and "almost as many dead." They said they suffered "enormous" casualties when the Cambodians fought off human wave assaults by the North Vietnamese and Cambodian guerrillas.

The U.S. Command in Saigon reported that a collision in flight of two American helicopters killed four crewmen. Three more were wounded and two missing. The command said the two OH-6 helicopters collided today just after takeoff from Vinh Long airfield, 63 miles southwest of Saigon. All four men in the two helicopters were killed.

Three men were wounded when their OH-6 helicopter was shot down in the U Minh forest, 123 miles southwest of Saigon, in the Mekong Delta. A Marine Corps F-4 Phantom jet was shot down yesterday over the Ho Chi Minh Trail, in the Laotian upper panhandle, but both crewmen parachuted to safety, the U.S. Command said.

Military spokesmen announced that an Air Force spotter plane has been missing since Dec. 12 over the Laotian lower panhandle. It has not been found and is presumed down.

Elsewhere in the Mekong Delta, South Vietnamese troops found a Viet Cong underground prison and released 44 captives after a clash with their guerrilla guards, military spokesmen reported.

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Arms Credit Bill Approved But U.S. Aid to Israel Is Price

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Through a congressional barrier over American assistance to schools and nursing homes in Israel, the administration may at long last obtain its desired authority to extend easy credit to foreign countries purchasing American arms.

This unusual deal developed in a recent Senate-House conference committee on the foreign aid appropriations bill.

The House had included in the bill \$200 million for military credit sales although the legislation authorizing an extension of the foreign military sales program has been deadlocked for months in another Senate-House conference committee because of an amendment limiting future military involvement in Cambodia.

The Senate, meanwhile, put \$2.5 million in the bill for various institutions in Israel—\$500,000 for the Weizmann Institute, \$1,250,000 for Yeshiva University, \$500,000 for Yeshiva College and \$250,000 for the Vocational School of the Underprivileged in Israel. The items were added to the bill by the Senate appropriations subcommittee on foreign aid, headed by Sen. Gale McGee, D. Wyo., and

accepted by the full committee and the Senate without debate. When the bill went to conference to reconcile differences, the pre-arranged compromise worked out by the House conferees was that they would accept the Senate funds for the Israeli institutions if the Senate conferees would allow the money for the military sales program. The compromise was acceptable to Sen. McGee and Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg, both of whom were instrumental in including the Israeli funds in the bill.

At one point, according to Senate sources, the compromise almost fell through when Rep. Silvio O. Conte, R.-Mass., proposed that the conference be recessed for 24 hours so "I can go out and get a school in Israel and get a piece of the action."

"Are you insinuating...?" Sen. McGee started to ask indignantly. "I am not insinuating anything," Rep. Conte broke in. "I just don't understand how these projects got in the bill that were never requested by the State Department and I think the whole procedure stinks."

Calmed by Passman
Rep. Otto E. Passman, D. La., chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee on foreign aid, finally calmed Rep. Conte down by quietly explaining to him on the side that the Israeli projects were the price that the House conferees had to pay to win Senate acceptance for appropriating funds for the unauthorized military sales program.

With the compromise finally struck, Rep. John J. Rooney, D.-N.Y., proposed that \$500,000 be taken away from Igud Leifur Hanoar and be given to a hospital and home for the aged in Zichron Yaakov—a project that the New York Democrat has supported over the years through various legislative riders to foreign aid bills. The Rooney proposal was accepted although technically it violated the rules that a conference committee should not include in a compromise bill new items that had not been passed on by either the House or Senate.

Allende Seeks To Adjust Pay Gaps in Chile

SANTIAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—President Salvador Allende has proposed a law that would mean pay cuts for himself and several other high Chilean officials.

The bill would limit the highest government salary to 20 times the lowest, thus making the pay peak equivalent to about \$1,200 a month.

The bill would give all other public and private employees raises at least equal to the 1970 rise in living costs, with low-paid workers getting the biggest percentage increases.

My Lai Intelligence Reports Were Wrong, Says Defense

FT. MONROE, Georgia, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Intelligence reports upon which Capt. Ernest Medina based his orders to wipe out the Vietnamese village of My Lai were "basically incorrect," defense attorney F. Lee Bailey said today.

Mr. Bailey made the comment before accompanying Capt. Medina into a closed-door hearing at which the Army is trying to decide whether the captain should be court-martialed. He is accused, but not formally charged, with the overall responsibility for "at least 175 deaths at My Lai."

Lt. William Calley Jr., a platoon leader in Capt. Medina's Charlie Company, is on trial at Ft. Benning here for the premeditated murder of 103 South Vietnamese civilians during the My Lai operation on March 16, 1968. His defense has been that he was simply carrying out orders from Capt. Medina.

Mr. Bailey, before entering the Medina hearing, stressed again that Capt. Medina has never denied ordering the destruction of My Lai.

He said the record was "perfectly clear" that Capt. Medina had merely passed along intelligence information and orders from superiors. "Intelligence assured him he would find only enemy soldiers" in the village, Mr. Bailey said. He explained that leaflets had been dropped in advance of Charlie Company's infantry sweep advising all civilians to evacuate.

"That intelligence briefing turned out to be totally incorrect," the famed criminal lawyer said. He also contended that when Capt. Medina was briefing his troops before the My Lai sweep, he told them: "We don't kill civilians, but we're not going to find any."

Fifteen witnesses have testified at the Calley trial that they left the Medina briefing with the impression that all occupants of the village were to be slain and the village demolished.

Mr. Bailey said he was prepared, if need be, to produce the battalion intelligence officer, Capt. Eugene S. Scute, to testify on Capt. Medina's behalf.

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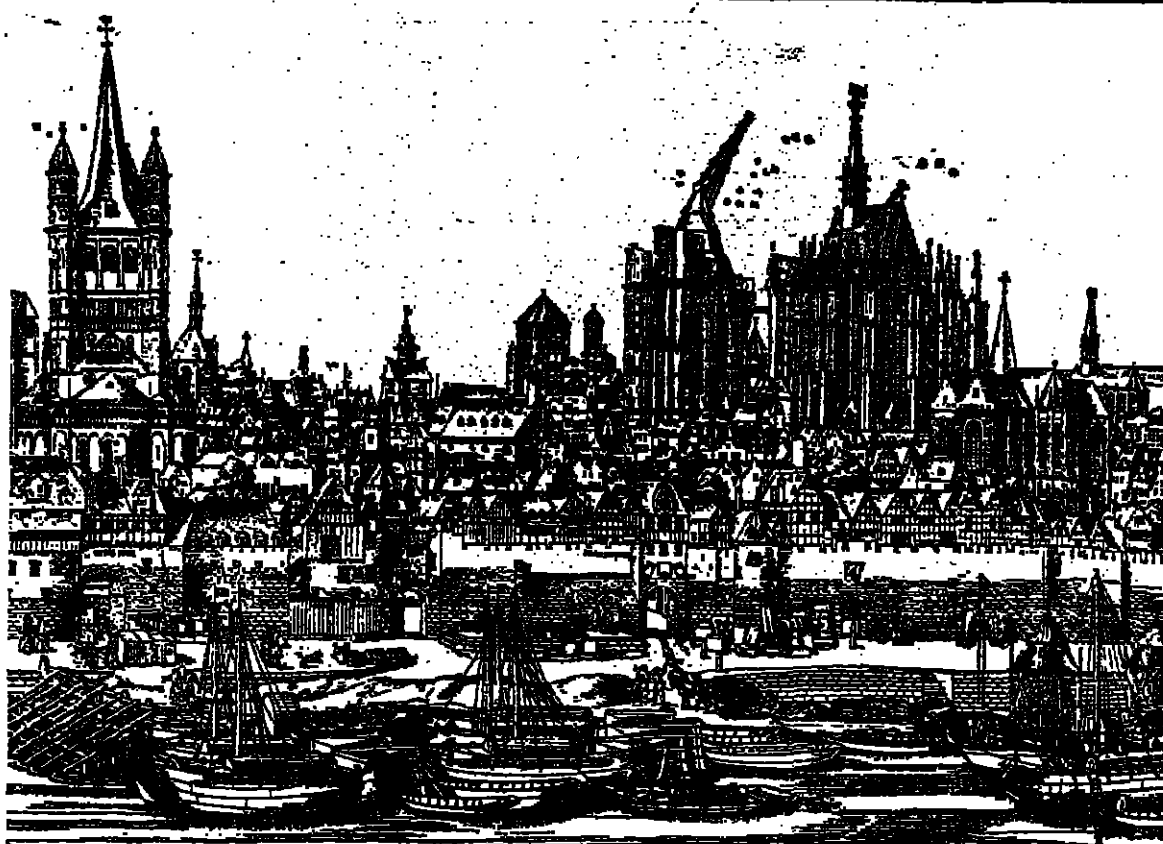
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This woodcut by Anton Wonsam shows Cologne in the late 15th century.

Work on the south tower of the cathedral stopped in 1520 and the gap between the two parts of the building was not filled in until 1842.



Under the Cathedral: Roman Cologne

By Betty Falkenberg

COLOGNE—If it isn't a skyscraper going up, it's a parking lot or subway going down. Ever since Cologne was hit by the underground building epidemic now rampant in Germany, pedestrians strolling around that city's august cathedral have been getting an unusual eye. A gigantic excavation project, started a year and a half ago for a parking lot and subway, upturned, layer for layer, what may modestly be called a microcosm of Western civilization.

The earliest finds, and those least anticipated in this area, are Neolithic tools and vessels dating back to 3000 B.C. The greatest bulk, however, and the most significant, are from Roman times, and taken together, they supply some missing links in the history of Cologne.

Passing by, any time of day, one could see archaeologists and students scrambling around on their hands and knees; every now and then, a little boy with big dreams would emerge from the depths with the dust of ages clinging to his pants, clutching some tiny fragment of a wall or mosaic he had found and that the field-worker in charge had said he could keep.

From the start, the boardwalks around the cathedral were a peepers' paradise. Not only could one see what was actually going on, but chronological charts and blown-up photos made by hyper-sensitive cameras were posted on site, showing the walls, hypocausts and mosaics in their totality. A foreigner might well be impressed by the educational zeal behind such an endeavor which reached a population that might otherwise never have looked at a Roman vase.

An Exhibition

Now that the labor of love is nearly completed, the results, beautifully arranged, have been put on view to the public at the Kunsthalle (the "Roman Dom" exhibition continues until mid-February).

The finds have stirred up a lot of speculation and laid a lot of ghosts. Among the more interesting facts that have come to light are that Cologne was founded on the site of a double legionary camp. One of these legions, the 19th, was surely part in the Battle of the Teutoburger Woods (A.D. 9). The network of streets laid down at this time was to provide the core of the later Roman city, Colonia Claudia Agrippinensis.

For a long time it was believed that the Merovingian Age brought disaster to Cologne, that swine were brought in to graze, and that the city as such ceased to be. On the contrary, it now seems that Cologne continued to flourish as a city of culture, and that through all the upheavals of history it maintained its cosmopolitan, indeed its Roman, character.

The historical implications of the excavations may be of less interest to the layman than the objects themselves and the colorful pictures they provide of Roman life over the centuries. Every artifact, be it crude or magnificent, has a tale to tell. There is even a riddle, pencilled on slate in horrendously corrupt Latin.

From existing remains it was possible to reconstruct the architectural layout of nearly the whole town during the first and second centuries A.D. The overall plan and the houses themselves turn out to be much like those found in Pompeii and Herculaneum. But the harsher

climate forced concessions. More, and more elaborate heating systems were developed, and in the consequent remodeling, larger units gave way to small.

For sheer looking pleasure, nothing in this exhibit can top the taunting rests of murals found in the luxurious villas replete with little animals, some coy, some ferocious, some simply dazed, and frozen so for all time, or strange fragments of Bacchantean feasts, griffins and other fabulous creatures. What are they doing up there? Whatever it is, they are certainly having a good time at it, and where the pieces are missing, as in the case of the old sybarite whose face was ripped into by earlier diggings (for sewerage), the imagination gladly fills in.

From earliest times, the Roman streets were lined with arcades, and water from the Elbe mountains was brought by elaborate pipes into the houses. Not far off from the shops and buzz of the city stood a monument to the emperor. One of the most astonishing recent discoveries was a tablet bearing a fully legible inscription with the name of Nero. The tablet probably accompanied a colossal statue. Of the alleged statue itself, nothing remains. It is odd that the tablet survived intact when one remembers that after his death Nero's

name was eradicated from all monuments. Most likely the statue was destroyed, and the tablet simply removed.

A host of cult objects are on exhibition, providing a kaleidoscopic view of the days when the Roman pantheon, local fertility gods, the Christian Jesus and Mithras were worshiped and tolerated, side by side. Some of the religious objects have marvelous and strange shapes, such as the stone head of Pan, looking inscrutable and stern, or the relief, also in stone, of the birth of the sun god Mithras, small yet mighty.

While no mosaic was found to match the superb quality of the famous second-century Dionysus mosaic in Cologne, some were found in what now turns out to be a neighboring house: one, an attractive swastika-in-reverse motif (viewed nervously by visitors) as well as one showing Mars and Venus (Mars is almost obliterated). In addition, there are beautiful bits of glass and vases, each shard a tome.

The New Look

Around the cathedral, new pipe systems are being laid. Where once Roman citizens in togas walked under the shade of arcades, and where not long ago these same grounds still looked like an unkempt village square, Cologne's citizens of the

70s will whip around crete parvis, led up to calator steps, and held concrete blocks that into geometric toadstools top.

Below, out of a glaring incl, walls cold and yell park lavatories, rolls a nibus, and below it (it's marked by a fr serpent of a "U"), a subway (old trolley cars) passengers back and everywhere, as of old, t motion, activity. Up t parvis are the souvenir On the steps going beggars squat like falle goyles.

A 30 million deutsche (83.3 million) project progress. Among other it will bring shoppers to their goal—the Hone Str old Roman landmark go took like London's High (same name). Meanw concrete slabs around cathedral block off whol of that structure from t that one no longer has t ing that it has grown ou ground or that it is r into the sky. It is just s in a gray-stack.

Finally, as the last n hammered into boards the parking lot one wat Rom am Dom makes t chrome am Dom, ar wonders, is this the last

Stein Paintings in New York

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK (NYT).—Gertrude Stein threw down her knife and fork at the dinner table when brother Leo announced he'd bought Picasso's 1905 nudelet, "Young Girl With a Basket of Flowers." "Now you've spoiled my appetite," she said, according to his later recollection. "I hated that picture with feet like a monkey's."

But Leo, who reportedly had paid \$20 for the painting, left it with Gertrude when in 1914 he quit the Paris ménage they shared with her friend, Alice B. Toklas. And in 1968, 22 years after Gertrude's death, the "Young Girl" and 46 other works by Picasso and Juan Gris still in her collection were bought for about \$5 million by a group of trustees of the Museum of Modern Art. The buyers divided their haul by drawing lots, and Gertrude's apocryphal maiden wound up in the possession of David Rockefeller, MOMA's board chairman. Pro-rating the \$5 million, he got it for about 50,000 times the price that Leo paid.

Now the "Young Girl" is a star of "Four Americans in Paris: The Collections of Gertrude Stein and Her Family," opening tomorrow at the Museum of Modern Art. The show, consisting of Gertrude's pictures and nearly 200 other works once owned by the Steins—Gertrude, Leo, their brother Michael and his wife Sarah—pays tribute to these salty siblings and their evangelism in spreading the gospel of modern art. The works came from all over the United States and 11 other countries, including the Soviet Union (two Picassos, accompanied by a curator, arrived from Leningrad's Hermitage Museum).

Dispersed

Although the Steins acquired their Cezannes, Renoirs, Matisse and Picassos with facility, often buying them hot off the easel, getting them all together again has not been easy. "We didn't realize when Gertrude's estate was purchased how many things had been owned by the Steins, or how widely dispersed they were," says Margareta Potter, associate curator in MOMA's department of painting and sculpture who is directing the show. "Even though we managed to round up about 225 works, there are more than 100 we know of that were unavailable for loan."

Gertrude herself sold several Picassos, for instance, when Leo departed; and in the 30s, fretting over the non-publication of her work, she issued it on her own with money from the sale of Picasso's "Woman With a Fan" to an American dealer. In 1921 Leo, who had



Gertrude Stein in the 1930s.

stopped collecting the masters for a number of reasons (one was his dislike for cubism), disposed of a batch of works through the famous American collector, Dr. Albert Barnes. The Michael Steins went back home to San Francisco in 1933, and after Michael's death three years later, Sarah sold their magnificent Matisse collection piecemeal.

Miss Potter began her search last January by studying with a magnifying glass a series of photos of the Stein apartments that showed their art-plastered walls. Identifying each work she combed books for indications of its present whereabouts. A reproduction of Manet's "Ball Scene," for in-

stance, was credited to a collector. His address was listed by the Norwegian consulate here, but the or was no longer alive. ar son had moved to Sweden, nally tracked down, he se Manet.

Miss Potter also fou lovely Bonnard" once ow Leo in Australia's Nationl lery of Victoria, and w prised by a New York coll appearance with Picassos ings he'd bought from Toklas after Gertrude's. The Russian loans we toughest, though. They finally arranged throu MOMA trustee, who r vast capitalist enterpris Wall Street.

French TV in Breton

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Breton-speaking residents of Rennes, V and Brest, France, will have an opportunity to watch monthly telecasts in their native language, beginning Jan. 7, announcement of the regional telecasts was made yesterday by the ORTF in Rennes.

The ORTB (Comité d'Etudes et de Liaison des Bretons—Study and Liaison Committee for Breton) has been asking for such telecasts since 1962. The 15-minute magazine analysis programs will be called "Breiz o (Brittany Wants to Live) and will be produced by radio personalities who are already broadcasting in the Breton language.

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Soaring for Japanese Painting

By Souren Melikian

Dec. 18.—The current exhibition of paintings from the so-called Ukiyo-e school—better known for its Kegan Paul's, Great Russell Street, sets off a striking comment on interest in Japanese art as a

ago, no dealer would have felt that such connoisseurs by offering them from a category that was hardly art. Quite possibly, the names of artists to whom the paintings are sold not even have been mentioned. It would have meant very little indeed to public. Toyoharu (1736-1814), or 1635), who specialized in theatrical scenes, were virtually unknown to all but a few had heard of Eishi, a newly

course, would have been vastly different. A couple of extremely good porcelain, included in the exhibition and he as early as 1850, are of 100 each. They are untroubled—by for this kind of painting—and y gives them an additional value. In early 1960s the price would have been an eighth of the present evaluation.

ctors have contributed, over the extraordinary rise in price. First has been the growing popularity of the Ukiyo-e prints, which have been collected. But artists who have painted. Thus it was inevitable that the Ukiyo-e prints would feel the market for paintings from and by the same artists.

Esoteric Tastes

contributing factor has been a development of exotics among people with a lot of money. It might be said that, 1960, tastes in Europe and America affluent few—were conventional in their taste for abstract painting. The artists included works from the 7, Impressionism up to a point, late Chinoiserie, all of which the then-favored "boudoir" atmosphere the early 1960s the scale of changed drastically. Abstract art (and, Cretan or Sardinian art) from the third millennium B.C. (and, Chinese bronzes), primitive expressionists works have all been a search for shock value would be the motive.

"shock" is the characteristic that primitive art shares with abstract art—Bauhaus drawings in 1918, Dadaism, Dadaism in 1919, Dadaism. For these latter, prices have to 15 times in the past decade, painting of the Ukiyo-e school easily new tastes.

an extraordinary painting at Kegan Paul's (The Subjugation of the English—owners call it. Three Europeans of their heads shaved in the 16. Behind them, a shaven holds a sword in a rather threatening manner. The shaven-faced grin distorts the European while a Mephistophelian, upon the rise of the retractor, intensely in the faces, an unconscious in the movement, all ideally new aesthetics. Some years ago, the artists would not have found favor with money to buy. The new tastes doubt, for the \$1,000 price tag of a painting.

to compare this English exhibition of Japanese paintings from the school at Jeanette Oetler's gallery, in Paris. The Buddhist entirely derived from the Chinese a 17th century, hence based on free—bold, dark strokes quickly



Painting from the Ukiyo-e school of a courtesan, 17th century, at Kegan Paul's.

Calligraphy plays a major role in Zen art and, quite often, drawings verge on pure abstraction. Here, in the hands of Buddhist monks with an esoteric turn of mind, we have the last of the Eastern tradition evolving freely and achieving revolutionary results—as opposed to the style of the painters of the Ukiyo-e school who worked for the newly affluent Japanese of the 18th and 19th century, a society already bearing the stamp of European influence.

That these two so utterly different schools could have flourished in the same country at the same time is hard to believe—as hard to believe, say, as the coexistence of modern abstraction and neo-realism will seem two or three hundred years from now.

A very unusual sale of avant-garde art is to be held at the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, by Maître Binoche on Dec. 22. The catalogue gives the title as "Peinture Future d'Aujourd'hui" (Today's Painting of the Future) and lists 107 lots, beginning with work by Aramis—born in Madrid in 1898, no first name—and ending with Kifra—no first name, no nationality and no date of birth.

The catalogue is intriguing, to say the least. Each artist is introduced by a short text. Several painters, it would seem, have strong literary inclinations. At least this is what the following text (here translated from the French), in the left-hand corner of a page introducing us to Mr. Duflo, would seem to suggest: "Open the box to let the grass grow—let the grass grow to open the box—Open the grass to let the box grow—So as to leave the grass, let the box open..." (there are 18 more lines). On the right-hand side of the page is a photograph—or so it seemed—showing an open coffin with two ties hanging from the rim, the shadow of a third, and the suggestion of the shadow of a fourth. A man stands with one hand resting on one of the ties. Perhaps the photograph was cropped—only half of the man's face and body is visible. The picture is called "2, 3, 4 Cravates, Mai 1967."

Around the European Art Galleries

PARIS

Five American Artists. A l'architecte, 28 Rue du Vert-Bois, Paris, to Jan. 5.

This little gallery is off the beaten track (near the Temple Métro stop) and was recently created by a group of young enthusiasts who took over a plumber's den and did all the necessary masonry themselves. The present exhibition includes drawings, collages, gouaches and oils by five young American women: Lieby Miedema, Lynn Suterick, Nora Kern, Rosilka Raditsa and Peggy Smith. The works are in small format and abstract in style. Both Miedema and Raditsa have an eloquent graphic gift and an ability to convey interesting ambiguities of perspective. Smith's work is more expressionistic and raw in color—constructions and Suterick, who is primarily a poet, is represented by a batch of collages.

Assé. Galerie Jacob, 38 Rue Jacob, Paris, to Jan. 11.

Oils on paper by Genevieve Assé, whose larger works are currently being exhibited at the CAC, 11 Rue Berryer. Assé has something of Turner's concern with light, but she is resolutely abstract and her colors are mainly in the blues. Hand-drawn, refined and meditative work.

Kozo. Galerie Anna Grundt, 3 Rue Saint-Antoine, Paris, to Dec. 23.

Serigraphs and paintings by Japanese artist Kozo show one or two simple forms of a given color on a unified ground. Like much contemporary Japanese art, they are extremely elegant and almost distressingly ascetic.

Krueczek. Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris, to Jan. 9.

Polish artist Marian Krueczek enlists all kinds of odds and ends into cement or plaster to produce little works that look like gingerbread men and occasionally larger and complex, wiry, insect-like creatures. The effect is rather whimsical and a bit untidy. There is no psychological uneasiness in the background, however, as is so often the case with works that use this sort of bric-a-brac.

Le Parc. Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue La Boétie, Paris, to Jan. 30.

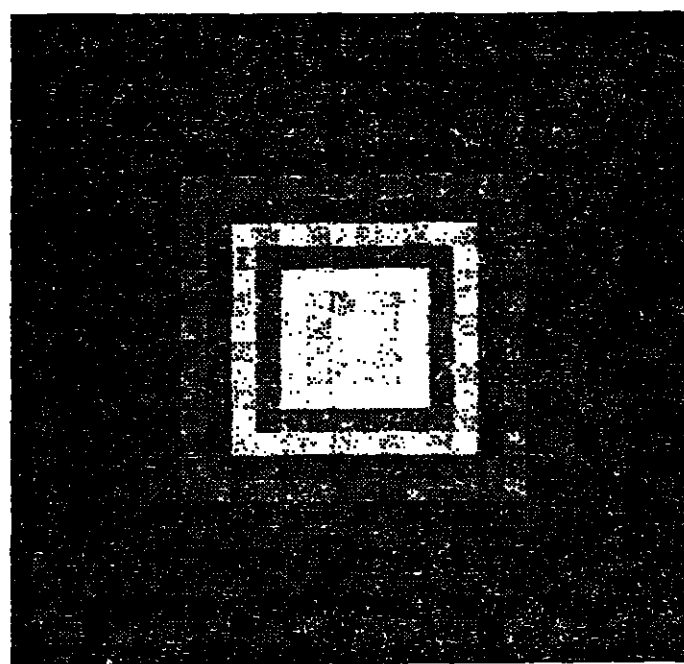
Using a chromatic scale of 14 colors he devised in 1959, Le Parc here presents compositions that are a systematic development of that scale, and superimpositions of various independent systems. Which all sounds very learned and dull. In fact, however, the end product is a collection of canvases that cheerfully tease the eye, exploiting the endless permutations that the system allows. A familiar notion on the whole. Some large circular rainbows look like designs for beach umbrellas.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

ROME

Elio Santarelli, Piamma Vign, 1 Via P. Clotilde, Rome, through December.

Santarelli paints the lonely highlands of Sardinia as simple structures where sky, cliff earth, thrown shadows and tree masses



Painting from Le Parc's exhibition in Paris.

meet in sober color. His work is a clarified approach to nature, landscapes made of poised interlocking shapes and patterns that also work as abstractions. Gouaches and drawings are equally thoughtful and straightforward.

Mimmo Germana. Attico, 22 Via Boccaia, Rome, through December.

Three owls, one stuffed, one in plaster, one alive; a real metronome moving back and forth but its ticking coming from a cutout on the opposite wall; a wheel held from rolling off a slide by counterbalancing weights; a live man in a seemingly airless, walled-in showcase; et cetera et cetera. Germana, exposes these contrasts, exercises in counterpoint, to tell bright, meretricious lighting, in this, his first one-man show.

Annibale Ode, Due Mond, 23 Via Laurina, Rome, through December.

Ode's work is promising but is neither quite settled in medium or style. The monotypes of plants on window sills are made of a meandering, instinctual line, which is fresh and should be explored further. The bronzes are about things in flux: eggs breaking, houses of cards falling, turtles tumbling, balloons floating—the frozen movement

goes beyond the flatness of a photograph and becomes something else. A servant's attic window, a Neapolitan street shrine, objects cast as is, are also attractive. However, this kind of realism could easily turn into mannerism.

Paoletti. Colanzi, Romero, 23 Via A. Brunetti, Rome, through December.

Cotani, who studied in England, paints neat hard-edge abstractions, invaded shapes by multicolored, jagged shapes like breaking surf or lightning, which add movement to the smooth surfaces.

Abdenago. La Medusa, 124 Via del Babuino, Rome, through December.

Bald, button-eyed creatures contorted in Fucci poses or gesturing in historic scenes are rendered in psychedelic colors which seem at odds with their peculiar decadence—but, in the

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end, complement their hallucinatory quality.

Max Bili, 11 Cortile, 51 Via del Babuino, Rome, through December.

Bili, veteran abstract painter and teacher, shows deliberate, well-balanced art, concrete compositions from 1953 to 1970, all in bright, tidy colors.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

MADRID

Sculpture and Graphics. Galeria Juana Mordo, 7 Villanueva, Madrid, into January.

It's a pleasure to see such interesting sculpture in a Spanish gallery. Chirino's thick steel bands curve and coil, at times suggesting a reclining figure. Serrano works in bronze, contrasting a rough-hewn outer surface with a polished-to-gold inner surface. Because he believes love can unite, Serrano makes many pairs—one part can stand alone, or the two can come together to make a whole. Ruedo shows bronze geometric shapes. Vasari's sculpture is brother to his painting. Among the graphics are some recent Miró lithographs—more compact and mature than his well-known lively red, blue, black and white works.

Juan Romero. Galeria Kreisler, 19 Serrano, Madrid, through December.

At first glance, Juan Romero's paintings reminded me of a wondrously beautiful antique silk Chinese carpet, with their color and all-over flower effect. A closer inspection of the flowers revealed them to be geometric symbols, letters, numbers, forms, words, roads leading to a never-never land. Not just decorative, these paintings are gay and lovely too.

Luis de la Camera. Galeria Egan, 29 Villanueva, Madrid, into January.

Faces everywhere, cut out.

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drawn, painted, filled-in. A good clean use of color: yellow, black and white, pink purple, green and white.

BARCELONA

Picasso. Sala Gaspar, 223 Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, into January.

On view are 347 graphics executed between March 13 and Oct. 5, 1968. This show coincides with the opening of the second Picasso Museum in Barcelona. The sureness of Picasso's line grows stronger; the result is astounding, the themes erotic.

August Puig. Galeria Aquitania, 31-33 Avenida Sarria, Barcelona, to Jan. 6.

Oils and lithographs of cool excellence by August Puig. He uses clear colors, flatly applied, to achieve deeply textured effects. The large monochrome "Unknown Fossil" is disturbing and beautiful; the series "A Revisit to Hamlet" is symbolically moving.

Surrealism. Galeria René Metras, 331 Consejo de Ciento, Barcelona, to Jan. 7.

Almost unrecognizable early works by Cuisart (1925) and Tapis (1923); delightful Chagalls full of spring, amusing Magittes, a mad Dali Don Quixote tilting at a squeaked clock in black, blue and yellow on white, a charming Ferrant and three fascinating Massanets.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY

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Free Now in Italy File

Dec. 18 (UPI).—A divorce suits were in Rome—the day permitting divorce. Among them variation action by woman's sister against her husband, youngest son of Italian dictator.

Records showed the divorce cases filed today would likely be set back months and 13 of them were on the court calendar for January.

The first 543 to file was Maria Scifo, of actress Sophia sought a legal separation—the first step to divorce—from Romano

was Catherine actress, singer and 10 married Italian spouse in 1963 and from him ten months legalizing divorce in and of Romano became effective at today and lawyers seen preparing cases bill was passed by waited at the court-de suits today.

Illion for Art

Dec. 18 (AP).—A 1 baronet who died, heir has left \$500,000 to Britain's National Gallery. Sir Robert de will was published, said the money used to buy pictures and on gallery.

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Protecting U.S. Investors

An important bill to insure investors against losses of cash and securities in the event of brokerage house failures is now in conference, having been passed in different versions by both houses of Congress.

A floor amendment to the Senate bill reduced to \$20,000 from \$50,000 the amount of a customer's cash and securities that would be covered by insurance, to bring the figure into line with federal insurance presently given to depositors in banks and savings and loan associations. But the parallel is not a good one. Large numbers of stock market investors would have to accept inadequate protection of their cash and securities or would be compelled to split their accounts among two or more brokers. This would serve no useful purpose, and might hurt both investors and brokers.

Another amendment, proposed by Sen. Proxmire of Wisconsin, would permit the new insurance corporation to set standards for membership, instead of requiring all brokers to be members as provided in the House bill. This would reduce the risks to the insurance corporation and help to warn investors away from dealing with "unsafe or unsound" brokers.

A third important amendment, sponsored by Sen. Brooke of Massachusetts, would require broker dealers to establish a reserve fund to protect investors' cash and to segregate investors' securities from securities owned by the brokerage firm. The aim of the amendment is to prevent brokers from endangering customers' cash and securities if the firm runs into financial trouble. However, the solvency

of a great many brokers in this period of extreme stress could be endangered by denying them the use of cash belonging to their customers for loans to other customers with margin accounts. The simple fact is that a good many firms might be suddenly forced to the wall if denied this source of income.

The way to achieve the sound goal of the Brooke amendment is to give the Securities and Exchange Commission broad authority to prevent unsound uses by brokers of their customers' money. This authority is already provided by the original House bill.

The problem of how to protect customers' cash and securities is a symptom of the more fundamental problem of the inadequate capital structure of a great many Wall Street brokerage houses. In the short run, this problem would be aggravated by denying firms the right to engage in what economists call "intermediation"—that is, borrowing from some customers to lend to others. In the long run, Wall Street houses must be put on a far firmer capital base—by requirements that firms maintain sufficient amounts of liquid capital.

The securities industry is undergoing a radical transformation. Stock brokers must become at least as safe and dependable for their customers as banks are for their depositors. Establishing a Securities Investor Protection Corporation will help to achieve that objective, but it must not be administered in a way that will compound the current financial crisis in Wall Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Strike Retreat in Britain

The decision of the British electrical workers to call off their slowdown is an important symbolic victory for Prime Minister Heath and the new Conservative government. The Heath strategy to halt wage inflation depends heavily upon the government's setting a good example to private employers in its own dealings with unions in the nationalized industries.

After agreeing to some inflationary wage settlements, the government decided to draw the line with the electrical workers. The result was several days of partial brownouts and blackouts that reduced industrial output and raised the nation's blood pressure. After being cool to a fact-finding panel, the unions have now not only accepted such an inquiry but also tacitly conceded that the fact-finders can take the general inflation into account in recommending a new wage bargain.

One slowdown called off does not signal the prompt end of inflation. Angry show-downs and difficult negotiations probably lie ahead in other industrial disputes. But by facing down unions in a strategic position to carry on this particularly irritating form of industrial warfare, the government is in a much better position to cope with future difficulties.

The collapse of the electrical slowdown says something about the social cohesiveness of the British people. There is a genuine sense of community which sooner or later makes itself felt even upon workers engaged in a bitter dispute and convinced that their wage claim is just. In the United States, a much more heterogeneous and loosely con-

nected society, the same show of government firmness and the same appeals to community solidarity do not always work.

Reliance on community sentiment and pressure have long enabled the British to conduct industrial relations with only the sketchiest legal framework. There has been nothing comparable to a National Labor Relations Board election to determine the bargaining agent, no code of collective bargaining practices and no enforceable contracts. This non-system worked because British trade union leaders were cautious, conservative types who could represent workers for a lifetime and rarely called an official strike.

In recent years, however, two major unions have produced weak, radical leadership—radical in rhetoric and weak in deeds. The traditionally decentralized union structure has proved vulnerable to almost anarchic jurisdictional disputes and quickie strikes. The Wilson government tried to meet this problem with mild legislation but had to retreat under union pressure. His victory in the electrical strike makes it easy for Mr. Heath to push through a much more comprehensive law modeled on American practice.

Because the Labor party is tied to the unions, Mr. Wilson and his colleagues will fight this bill, clause by clause. But they are wisely reluctant to promise flatly that they will repeal it once they return to power. They know as well as Mr. Heath that a sound labor law, although it is certainly not a panacea, is now an indispensable prerequisite for a coherent national economic policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Polish Riots

The leaders in Warsaw should have few illusions about the seriousness of the recent disorders: They are reminded of those in Poznan in 1956, which also originated from a difficult economic situation but very soon took an anti-Communist and anti-Soviet turn. The Polish government at the time had to decide to accelerate the enforcement of measures of democratization and decollectivization aimed at increasing the buying power which were called for by the liberal elements of the regime.

The riots in Poznan were a prelude to a large extent to what was called the peaceful revolution of October, 1956, and to Mr. Gomulka's return to power. Without wanting to dramatize, one must keep this precedent in mind and admit that the present disorders, though of a social nature, carry elements of agitation of a nature to cause political stirrings of some magnitude. They are an unequivocal warning.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

The latent debate within the Polish party is likely to be revived to the benefit of the new class of young leaders who have been denouncing for a long time the economic and technological lagging of their country.

The Gdansk events may be the beginning of a real political upheaval. There is every reason to believe that the economic and trade policy of "overture" (to the West) will be continued and strengthened. Is it not for Poland one of the means of extricating herself from her stagnation?

—Combat (Paris).

The uprising by Danzig workers against the misguided economic policies of the Polish Communist bureaucracy has thus far been brutally beaten down. Workers, housewives and students were the weaker party in an unequal battle. The Warsaw government is still trying to veil the true causes and course of the Danzig tragedy, holding fast to the thesis that the revolt was inspired and set off by "rowdies and hoodlums" instead of admitting that the uprising was initiated by the Danzig dock workers, the elite of Polish laborers.

An editorial in the party newspaper Trybuna Ludu concluded with words both ominous and pacifying, stating on the one hand that "there must be an end to anarchy" while admitting that the Danzig events "constitute a lesson to the entire party, the working class and workers everywhere."

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 19, 1895

NEW YORK.—It is now thought in high official circles that Lord Salisbury has long foreseen a way out of the present difficulties in Venezuela without loss of British pride or dignity, leaving the United States to maintain its attitude of patriotic defiance. He can quietly go to work and negotiate directly with Venezuela, leaving our contentions high and dry. However, President Crespo stated that "Venezuela will uphold her rights at all hazards."

Fifty Years Ago

December 19, 1920

TALLAHASSEE.—The Rev. Sidney Catt, governor of Florida, has written a letter to Mr. Joe E. Earmann, president of the State Board of Health and publisher of the Palm Beach Post, threatening to go with a shotgun loaded with buckshot and have a final settlement with the editor. He adds that he is tired of Earmann's arrogance, tyranny and bossing and that "this is the final warning."



Now This Merry Festive Death-Ray Gun, Madam, Lets Out a Stream of Devastating Nerve Gas Which Disintegrates Any Living Object Within Range. And Boy, Do I Wish It Did!

Pravda's 'Spiritual Emigrants'

By James Reston

MOSCOW.—The name of the most prestigious newspaper in the Communist world is Pravda, which means "truth," and Pravda has published in the last few days a savage editorial against its Nobel Prize-winner, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, describing him as a "spiritual emigrant hostile to the whole life of the Soviet people."

When an American reporter goes to Pravda and talks to the men who publish such things, the contrast between the men and the words at first seems incomprehensible. The editors are highly intelligent. Some of them have spent a great deal of time in the free atmosphere of the Western world. They are technically proficient in the production of a daily newspaper here, and almost at the same time with its regional editions, all over this vast continental country, and they show genuine compassion for the suffering of individuals and nations, particularly within their own particular political empire.

But the paradox remains: Why do they talk so confidently about the power and human truth they have discovered in the Communist system, and are yet so worried about the writings of what they call a little band of renegades peddling poisonous rhetoric for "whisky and cigarettes?"

No doubt Solzhenitsyn is a spiritual emigrant from the Communist system, with its fierce opposition to intellectual dissent, but if he is "hostile to the whole life of the Soviet people," why is there a problem, unless perhaps the Soviet people do not like their life as it is?

To be frank about it, a visitor here does not feel that the people are less happy about their lives than they have been at any time since the last war. Their patience is almost beyond understanding. One watches them in the new supermarkets, in the new apartment buildings, in the new cars, buying more and better food than they have had at any time in the last quarter century. They are better dressed, and shod, with the help of increased production and a new import program, and wherever there are things to sell, they seem to have money to buy. And there is obviously a growing middle class and even an official and artistic upper class here, which enjoys the pleasures of the theater and the concert hall and even the luxuries of owning country property and passing it on to their children.

A visitor cannot speak of life beyond Moscow, which is quite a lot of Soviet life, but here there is obviously progress and pride in progress, and what looks like a genuine if weary acceptance of authority, stability and the necessities of plain living.

Why the Fuss?

Why then the official fuss over Solzhenitsyn? Why, if he and the other dissidents are such a despised rag-tag clique, spiritually isolated from the mass of the Soviet people, are they so important? One understands the vicious comments about them at the Foreign Office, and the almost paranoid condemnation by officials of American correspondents in Moscow who write about them—for the dissidents are questioning "the system"—but why at Pravda?

We react with horror to the stories of tanks running over mothers and children. We think again: How can one do business with such people? Our feelings against Communism are aroused and we think instinctively of cutting our contacts with the Polish

Because Pravda is not "truth," and these intelligent and even friendly men giving me tea and biscuits in the editor's office are not journalists in the Western sense, but officials distributing their own search for truth but the government's propaganda.

Because, one thinks, maybe they are not so sure that Solzhenitsyn is really "hostile to the whole life of the Soviet people" but only hostile to the rigid spirit of the government. Maybe here, as in Czechoslovakia, they are merely terrified of freedom, and that the spirit of the dissidents, if the people heard it, would challenge their authority. Maybe, in short, they know what they are doing, or paradoxically, that they have finally made it as a great nation, and despite all their boasting, don't know it.

But the editors at Pravda don't really deal with treasonable

thoughts like this. The editor, Mikhail Zimin, is a remarkably interesting, vibrant man, whose speech is as direct and un-interruptible as machine-gun fire, but he does not operate in the ambiguous realm of "truth." He is a former leader of the Soviet partisans during the last world war, a former Soviet ambassador to North Vietnam, and now a member of the Soviet Central Committee, who runs a transmission belt of Soviet propaganda to the world. Is it even good propaganda to savage Solzhenitsyn as a "spiritual emigrant," selling his wares for whisky and cigarettes in the world? No. In the name of "truth," certainly not. But for the editors of Pravda, the Soviet Union is the world that concerns them most, and even here, telling the people that Solzhenitsyn is "hostile to the whole life of the Soviet people" is rather a risky business.

The Price of Bread

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—For those in the West who have let the facts fade from their understanding, the riots in Poland are a sharp reminder of the character of the regimes of Eastern Europe.

It is not just that they are unrepresentative, dogmatic, and repressive: They are so inept. The centralized Communist bureaucracy, with all the lumbering, tedious rigidity disclosed in Nikita Khrushchev's recollections, is ill-suited to make a modern economy function.

The Polish troubles have a special significance for us at a time when we are increasingly questioning our own values and institutions. For the riots show us an alternative society so near the knife-edge of frustration that a price rise can drive its citizens to an almost certainly suicidal rebellion.

But we can take no comfort from what is happening in Poland. The Communists' troubles are not going to make ours any less pressing. Indeed, they present us with a dispiriting dilemma.

Days of Innocence

The idea of an internal explosion in the countries of Eastern Europe once seemed a hopeful one to Americans. Those days of innocence ended in Budapest in 1956. We learned then that the Soviets would crush any real challenge to their political domination, that the United States would do nothing to prevent the crushing and, hence, that any act of encouragement on our part was cruelly cynical.

Instead, we have had to put our faith in gradual change in the East. The hope has been that contacts with the West, and the demands of a modern economy, would slowly bring enlightenment and relax the totalitarian grip.

When there is an explosion, as in Poland now, we therefore face a painful dilemma.

We react with horror to the stories of tanks running over mothers and children. We think again: How can one do business with such people? Our feelings against Communism are aroused and we think instinctively of cutting our contacts with the Polish

regime. But what good would that do to the Poles?

There is another, perhaps a more dangerous dilemma for those who rule in Eastern Europe.

On the one hand, any such episode must heighten the Communists' tendency to fear even a little freedom. The sort of man who is terrified by an Alexander Solzhenitsyn will surely be led to increase the repression, to reduce Western contacts, to isolate their people.

On the other hand, the nations of Eastern Europe need Western trade and investment—as the Polish case urgently shows. The immediate crisis in Poland arises from economic strains, and to relieve those strains Poland will surely have to deal with the West.

The first impact of the events in Poland must strengthen the hardliners of both West and East in their doubts about relationships with the other side.

Harder for Brandt

In the West, a principal effect will be to make the going harder for Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik. German public opinion will find it more difficult to accept the Brandt treaties with Communist Poland and Russia. The Washington critics of the German chancellor, including such old cold warriors as Dean Acheson, will consider their skepticism confirmed. In general, Western strategists may see the Polish troubles as worrisomely destabilizing.

In Poland, the immediate reaction has naturally been repressive. Wladyslaw Gomulka and his colleagues have more to worry about than their own political control. They know that continuing disorder might bring Soviet military action—and that could be highly dangerous. The Poles are not fatalists; they are a romantic, violent people with an ancient hatred of the Russians.

But some analysts here think that political repression may be followed in Poland by an attempt at economic relaxation—including, necessarily, an economic opening to West Germany. The question is whether the Soviet leadership, as it grows more dogmatic internally,

Why Did Connally Accept? Up From Texas

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Everybody knows that President Nixon named John Connally secretary of the Treasury to bolster a sagging administration. But why did the former Democratic governor of Texas accept?

The answer suggests that the Connally appointment has an ultimate political weight only in certain conditions. It does not count all that much if, as seems likely, the Democratic nominee for President in 1972 is Sen. Edmund Muskie.

At the outset it must be understood that Connally is one of the most able and effective men in American politics. He is a born leader, intelligent in the analysis of problems, sensitive to surroundings, full of poise and public presence, and with great force. He is also a local patriot, not to say Texas fixator. And he is not free of ambition, even vanity.

As the mere leader of the Texas Democrats, Connally was a man with a great future behind him. Set against the background of Houston oil and gas interests, he was too visibly a conservative to win a spot as President or even Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. He was also typed as a liberal descendant of Lyndon Johnson—that symbol of supreme division among Democrats.

By coming into the Treasury now, Connally kicks free of these encumbrances. He achieves present power and future prospects.

The Republicans are already counting him like crazy. To them he is the man who can carry Texas in 1972 and save the White House. They are even saying that he will be able to put the Family Assistance Plan through Congress, though it is not clear that he is much of a supporter of that program.

Those expectations give Connally enormous leverage at the Treasury. He will be in a good position to do battle for Texas interests in the vital matter of tax policy. He will probably appropriate an important scrap of business-foreign economic policy from the diminishing pile of Secretary of State William Rogers. And it is not unthinkable, though

doubtful, that he will be a Republican vice-presidential pick in 1972.

Certain Democrats will be constrained to court Connally. Markedly liberal aspirants to the presidency will want to be good terms with the man who will be a Democratic ally. They will be certain that they are Democrats, for he is a Democratic ally. But he is not a Democratic ally. He is a Texas ally. He is a Texas ally. He is a Texas ally.

But for Sen. Muskie, the Connally appointment is a sin in the past, the senator work with Connally in past Texas. The deal is inevitably difficult.

There was no good way for Connally to satisfy Connally's Texas. Moreover, the mere ship tended to arouse us among Muskie's backers more so as there has been a feud between Gov. C. and the leading liberal in Texas—Sen. Ralph Yarborough. Muskie is first around Connally. As a of the Johnson wing of the senator cannot be rapped by Connally as somehow real Democrat.

Moreover, he has already to knit up relations with and coming members of the Senate party in Texas. He close touch with the young man sure to lead the delegation to the convention in Dallas. Gov. B. B. has good connections with Texas congressmen. Brooks of Beaumont is every reason for him to rapport with Lloyd Bentsen, conservative Texan in Ralph Yarborough, who is straight party man.

Thus the Connally nomination to cast a long shadow the Nixon administration. The Democratic side, its part will be to solidify the position of Muskie. V perhaps the reason it was called by the brooding sign still counts for so much. Connally and everybody Texas, Lyndon Johnson.

Letters

Mark Lane's Book

Isn't David Douglas Duncan missing the point in his review of Mark Lane's book "Conversation with Americans" (Dec. 16)? Let's admit for the sake of argument that half the soldiers interviewed are exaggerating or even lying (Duncan points out discrepancies in one of the interviews); the fact remains that certain things happened in Vietnam are mentioned by a lot of them with "staggering regularity": prisoners are maimed and killed (throwing them out of helicopters is a favorite tactic), prisoners and civilians are tortured (I will spare your readers description—let them read the book), women are raped, civilians, including children and the aged, are massacred in cold blood, and the list goes on. "You can do anything you want."

So it seems to me the mark of a singularly insensitive mind to carp about the type of plane that took

American troops to Khe Sanh. I view the steady stream of propaganda and half truths as a challenge to Americans to be brave and to swallow the truth. If anything can save the of our country, it is the truth—and not the eff that those who try to whitewash was and still is happening in Vietnam.

On another point, I would the editor would be the you "objectivity" of dispatches from Cambodia and Laos is the agency is invariably read as "North Vietnamese" from the writers checked the papers of the troops involved it is simply that if it were Cambodian patriots (call "Reds" if you like) fight Cambodia, and Laotians then the United States would no excuse for its intervention.

SUSAN GEE
Paris.
Dispatches from Cambodia referring to North Vietnamese troops follow the line of the military briefing on the "reporting" of the "Thavay," incidentally, the press spokesman of the P. talks said that 175,000 North Vietnamese troops stationed outside their own. He estimated that 40,000 Cambodia, 55,000 in Laos remainder in South Vietnam.

Die Ostpolitik

In reference to your issue day, Dec. 17, page 6, may out that it is painful to read such atrociously in titles as "France Eyes D politik" in a paper which may take pride in its unique and quality? If you must, German, could you please correctly?

A. COUR

Paris.
Der headline-schreiber in his corner.—Der Ed.

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Canada (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
France (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Germany (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Greece (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
India (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Iran (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Italy (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Japan (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
South Africa (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Spain (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Sweden (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Switzerland (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Taiwan (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
Turkey (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
U.S.A. (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
U.K. (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00
West Germany (air)	14.00	8.00	12.00	7.00	4.00

back in EEC Growth Is Forecast

S. Dec. 18.—The U.S. return to the expansion next year, while Com nations experience a if gains, the EEC Ex- am- tion forecast today, tion would be a direct that prevailing for most

st quarterly review, the said that world trade nulated in 1971 by the of the next Kennedy f cuts. But it warned rend may be threaten- a major trading powers e behind protectionis

rowth Estimate mission expects the EEC rowth next year to slow nt, against an estimat- it this year and 7 per-

price increases are in- growth rate this year yed from 1969 at about t; this implies that the nted for by price in- s to 6.5 percent in 1970 rent in 1969.

ity exports are expected y 8 percent next year ith 14 percent in 1970, sumer spending will in- percent against 12 per- the slowdown in that g less pronounced be-

As U.S. Economy Picks Up Steam

cause wages are still going up, the commission said.

It warned of the considerable danger at prices will continue to push upwards, with increasing wage costs a determining factor.

"In these conditions, the main task of economic policy makers will be to try to stabilize prices while avoiding a cumulative cutback in economic expansion," the commission said.

In some countries, the report said, governments have been controlling prices so severely that some risks will have to be permitted.

And in some cases, it said, unemployment had reached a stage where it is "just about irreducible."

Real GNP growth in the community since 1967 was put at 98 percent, compared with 61 percent in the United States and 42 percent in Britain.

The Six's GNP was put at a little below \$500 billion in 1971, compared with \$116 billion in Britain and \$970 billion in the United States.

Looking at 1970, the commission noted that despite restrictive monetary policies in all member countries for most of the year, credit expanded almost as fast as it did in 1969.

Domestic liquidity also increased as a result of high capital inflows from abroad.

It noted that in the first ten months of 1970, foreign exchange reserves of the Six rose a total of \$6.8 billion, compared with a decline of \$1.7 billion in all of 1969.

Capital inflows drawn by currency speculation more than offset the current-account deficit.

Slowest Growth According to the forecasts, the EEC growth slowdown will be most marked in West Germany and Holland, with the economic growth rate falling in each case.

In Germany, the gross national product will probably expand by 3.5 percent next year against 5.5 percent in 1970. Because of the rapid expansion of wages, consumption will rise sharply. But, investment growth will doubtfully fall, particularly in the private industrial sector, where profit margins are narrowing, the commission said.

For Holland, where the GNP is expected to expand 4 percent against 6 percent in 1970, the commission said that "even if the government's economic program, including the wage freeze, is applied in its entirety, domestic supply will, at least initially, be subject to serious tension. The balance of payments on current account will be marked by a considerable deficit."

French Outlook In France, the aim of economic planners should be to consolidate further the basis for a continuous long-term growth. The task will be made more difficult because private consumption will continue to increase, investments will be higher, and wage and price pressures will continue, the commission said. In addition, it may be difficult to expand outlets in world markets for French products.

Italy's GNP is expected to rise 6 percent against 5.5 percent this year. The commission anticipates a sharp rise in production and the creation of new jobs, but price and cost stability, essential for consolidating the external balance, must be the first goal of economic planning, it said.

As for Belgium, the government should avoid easing its current restrictive policies too soon because of the application of the value added tax on Jan. 1, which would add to the upward pressure on prices. In Luxembourg, price and cost rises will continue, although both domestic and internal demand should slacken, the report said.

The Non-Members The commission said it expects the U.S. GNP to rise by 3.5 percent, compared with a slight drop in 1970. The main impetus next year will probably be from household spending, due to the reform of direct taxation and a stabilization in the employment level.

In Britain, big wage rises will continue to stimulate consumption and house building should pick up. Investment will grow only slightly and exports will not give the economy much of a push. Price rises may be considerable, and real growth close to 3 percent, the report estimated.

U.K. Living Cost Hits New High LONDON, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Living costs climbed to a new high in Britain last month as the retail price index rose to 144.0 in mid-November, from 143.0 the previous month, official figures showed today.

The base year 1962 equals 100.

The government blamed the latest jump in the index particularly on higher prices for eggs and cigarettes. Living costs have risen by about 7 percent in the last 12 months, by official measure.

ation Is Cited as Gravest Threat to Japan Next Year

Dec. 18 (UPI).—Inflation by rising wages workers will be Japan's economic problem in 1971, according to a Ministry spokesman today.

Ident that the wage and price index in Japan is becoming vice-minister of finance shiawagi said at a news

margins in Japan are and there is an element queue. Many industries iding it difficult to absorb eases by increased pro- he said.

s 18 Percent Higher f Japanese workers now percent higher than a according to Finance statistics. The cost of has risen by 8.6 percent year, shiawagi said that there is "no so far" that the govern- ds to establish a policy

of wage controls. The idea has been publicly endorsed by Tadashi Sasaki, governor of the central bank, and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato has expressed interest.

Mr. Kashiwagi said the question is whether inflation can still be dealt with by "demand management" methods—such as juggling interest rates and controlling the size of the money supply.

He said that historically, income control policies never have worked well in countries as large as Japan.

He said the current slowdown in the economy is not considered serious. He predicted an economic growth rate of a little more than 10 percent for the 1971 fiscal year beginning April 1.

He said that in spite of trade disputes with the United States, Japan expects an increase in U.S. trade next year. With imports from the United States increasing, the American trade deficit with Japan is narrowing, he said.

Japan will supply \$80 million worth of material and equipment to build a new port at Wranget, in the Soviet Far East. The terms of a contract signed Friday by Yamashita-Shinichi Steamship Co. call for a 12 percent down payment, with the remainder to be paid over a seven-year period with an annual interest of 8 percent. The Soviet Union, with Japanese cooperation, is expected to begin construction in 1971 and complete the new port in 1973.

SAE Drops Project Societa Anonima Elettrificazione (SAE), of Milan, has withdrawn from the \$350 million Capora Basso dam project in Northern Mozambique. The company said difficulties over arranging financing had caused it to pull out. The project has been vigorously opposed by Zambia and Tanzania, which say that it will strengthen the colonial power of Portugal. SAE's share of the project was estimated at \$20 million.

U.S. Steel Chief Forecasts Gloomy 1971 Labor Outlook NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Edwin H. Gott, chairman of the United States Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer, painted a gloomy picture yesterday of the chances for a peaceful, non-

inflationary labor settlement with the United Steelworkers of America next summer.

Mr. Gott said that the industry has a "very serious problem confronting us" and pointed to the costly settlement in the auto industry as a precedent at which the steelworkers are looking.

He also said that price increases in steel products next year are inevitable.

"Have to be Price Increases" He told a news conference that a look at the balance sheet makes it clear that "there have to be price increases."

U.S. Steel's earnings for the first three quarters of 1970 were off about 28 percent from the comparable 1969 period.

On imports, which have been sharply held back since steelmakers in Japan and the Common Market agreed to a voluntary quota two years ago, Mr. Gott said he hopes that the quota is extended when it expires at the end of 1971.

He called for some adjustments, however, among them a roll-back to the product mix of 1968, and a greater adherence to quotas by area of entry in the United States. He also said he thought Canada, Great Britain and Australia should be included in the plan.

Mr. Gott particularly criticized the Japanese for "dumping" steel here.

House Commerce Committee chairman Harley Staggers, D., W.Va., said he expected swift House approval. But Senate sources said William Proxmire, D., Wis., and Edward Brooke, R., Mass., plan to debate the legislation on the already crowded Senate calendar, objecting to the defeat of amendments they had sponsored.

The staff of the Senate Banking Committee said it would urge the Senate to reject the bill, calling the compromise a sellout to the securities industry.

Key issues decided by the conference were:

Investor accounts would be insured with brokers up to \$50,000 in cash.

A maximum assessment on brokerage firms of 1 percent of gross annual profits was agreed on to maintain the \$150 million insurance fund. But the conferees said the 1 percent ceiling would be invoked by the proposed Securities

Senate-House Conferees Set Bill on Investor Protection WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement today on legislation to protect investors against brokerage house failures.

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European Project Is Officially Born With Setting Up of Airbus Industries PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Franz Josef Strauss, former West German Finance Minister, and Henri Ziegler, president of France's state-owned aviation firms, signed a document today giving official birth to the European Airbus project.

"We are creating a new European society which is ahead of the present Common Market laws," Mr. Strauss said. "We are going to give Europe its chance to be in competition with American and Russian air companies in the next ten years."

The agreement between France and Germany also included the Dutch Fokker Co. and Britain's Hawker-Siddeley, which will provide some of the financing and make parts for the craft.

The Airbus will cost \$12 million each and the first series of planes will fly in late 1973.

"We have found our place right behind the big Boeing-747 and the Lockheed and Douglas trijets as a middle-short range, large-size transport plane," Mr. Ziegler said.

The French and Germans will each foot 43 percent of the expenses with Fokker paying 6.5 percent and Hawker-Siddeley 7.5 percent.

NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Decision Final

Henry Ford, chairman of the board of Ford Motor Co., told a Paris press conference Friday that a final decision to build a plant at Bordeaux was taken at Detroit on Dec. 10. The \$100 million plant will manufacture automatic transmissions for export to West Germany, Britain, Belgium and the United States, he said, and Ford has no intention of building other European plants "in the near future."

U.S.-Swiss Eye Link

Phelps Dodge and Swiss Aluminum, one of Europe's largest aluminum companies, are discussing merging their U.S. aluminum operations. The new company would be owned 60 percent by Swiss Aluminum and 40 percent by Phelps Dodge, the second-largest U.S. copper producer. The new concern would have assets "well above" \$100 million, Phelps Dodge said. A spokesman continued, however, there are no "assurances" that a final agreement would be produced "on the merger."

Soviet Port Plan

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Donald M. Ham

Gould Inc. has named Donald M. Ham, 38, former president of FMC Machinery International, president of Gould Europe, a newly formed subsidiary headquartered in Brussels, which will manage the firm's European investment program and operations.

Heinz Hoppe, president of Mercedes-Benz of North America, becomes director of export operations and member of the board of Daimler-Benz in Stuttgart.

The appointment of Hermann Fleischer as adviser for air and water conservation of Gulf Oil Co. Eastern Hemisphere has been announced.

Mr. Strauss was named president of the new concern, called Airbus Industries, while Mr. Ziegler became administrator. The firm's council includes Sir Harry Broadhurst of Hawker-Siddeley and M. Klapwyk of Fokker.

"We are creating a new European society which is ahead of the present Common Market laws," Mr. Strauss said. "We are going to give Europe its chance to be in competition with American and Russian air companies in the next ten years."

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Leasco Loses \$30 Million In Fiscal '70

Bache & Co. Returns To Black In Quarter

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Leasco Data Processing Equipment Corp. reported today a loss of \$30.8 million, or \$4 a share, for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

The loss compares with a fiscal 1969 profit of \$43.93 million, or \$2.71 a share.

Revenue in the last year jumped 15 percent to \$531.9 million from \$464.3 million.

A change of accounting methods reduced operating income to \$12.58 million from \$21.19 million, he noted, and the writing off of its investment in Britain's Pergamon Press took extraordinary charges to \$40.28 million.

Mr. Steinberg said, "Based on the audit reports of Pergamon's affairs by Price Waterhouse and Co. issued in September, 1970, and the uncertainties that still surround Pergamon, we have written our \$24.04 million investment down to one dollar."

Mr. Steinberg said that as of the end of the fiscal year no programming, research, development or start-up costs remain as capitalized assets.

Income from insurance operations totaled \$16.81 million, he said, up from \$14.82 million.

But leasing, consulting and software, and time-sharing operations, where the accounting changes took effect, showed a \$4,055 million loss, compared with a 1969 profit of \$11.76 million. Mr. Steinberg said consulting and software operations are now on a profitable basis.

Bache Pre-tax Profit NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Bache & Co., the second-largest U.S. brokerage house, disclosed yesterday pre-tax earnings of \$1.76 million during the fiscal third quarter ended Oct. 31.

It was Bache's first profitable quarter since the three months ended April 30, 1969.

The profit compares with a loss of \$9.72 million in the quarter ended April 30 and a deficit of \$99,788 in the quarter ended July 31.

The report showed capital of \$82.2 million as of Oct. 31, up from \$87.0 million last April. Subordinated borrowings were put at \$34.2 million. Such capital generally is subject to relatively short-term withdrawal under agreements with the lenders.

Bache noted that its agreements contain fixed maturity dates or continue for an indefinite term until six months after notice by either Bache or the lender. The company said \$8.2 million of the total matures on or before next April 30. It said new agreements for \$2 million have been arranged and negotiations for \$10 million more are in progress.

The report indicated that Bache's third-quarter profit had reduced its nine-month loss to slightly more than \$8 million.

Kelsey-Hayes Co. 1971 1970

Revenue (millions)... \$5.71 107.69

Profits (millions)... 1.05 1.47

Per Share... 0.50

West-Point Pepperell 1971 1970

Revenue (millions)... \$6.99 97.85

Profits (millions)... 1.3 2.07

Per Share... 0.27 0.44

Stock Prices Inch Up In Moderate Turnover

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange again made it into plus territory today, after backing and filling through most of the session.

Analysts said there was no particular news to influence the market.

One analyst said, "The market acted very well, despite a bit of profit-taking."

Fairchild-Hiller, Northrop to Try For Jet Contract

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Fairchild-Hiller and Northrop Corp. have been awarded contracts to develop prototypes of an attack jet.

Air Force Secretary Robert Seamans Jr. announced tonight.

Fairchild-Hiller has a fixed-price \$41.2 million contract and Northrop, \$26.9 million. One of the two will eventually be selected for a contract expected to be worth over \$1 billion.

Unsuccessful bidders were Boeing, General Dynamics, Cessna Aircraft and Lockheed.

The winners will each build an aircraft within 28 months. On the basis of a competitive "fly-off," the final ACJ builder will be named.

U.S. Tax Date Produces No Loan Bulge

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Money and bank credit expanded at a moderate pace during the last few weeks, banking figures published yesterday showed. But corporate loan demand, as major New York City banks was notably slack over the Dec. 15 date, when company tax payments are due, thus heightening the expectation that one of these institutions will shortly take the initiative to cut its prime rate.

This minimum interest charge on business loans is now 7 percent, down from 8 1/2 percent at this time last year.

During the four weeks ended Dec. 8, the nation's money supply averaged \$214.5 billion, representing a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of gain of 5.4 percent from December, 1969. That is a rate that many analysts believe is close to the Federal Reserve Board's current target.

In its open market operations, the Fed added a record-breaking \$3.1 billion to its securities holdings during the week following a similarly record-breaking drop the previous week, but the bulk of these purchases were designed simply to offset a tightening of credit that otherwise would have occurred in the money market.

General Dynamics, criticized today by a Senate subcommittee which called its F-111 fighter bomber contract a "fiscal blunder," slipped 1/2 to 18.

Penn. Fruit had higher profits and forecast advances in both sales and earnings. The stock rose 1 1/8 to 17 1/8.

Prices rose narrowly on the American Stock Exchange, where the index ticked up .04 at 22.08.

Lerner Stores topped the active list, closing up 1 at 31 3/4.

Out of 1,655 issues traded today, just seven managed changes of two points or more.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 0.62 to 822.77.

Advances led declines by about 7-to-5. Volume, a moderate 14.36 million shares, was up from yesterday's 13.66 million shares.

CNA Financial topped the active list, adding 3 1/4 at 17. Trading included a block of 600,000, traded unchanged at 16 1/4.

Leasco Data Processing, which listed a substantial loss today, finished ahead 1 1/4 at 14 1/2 in active trading. Because of heavy write-offs, some analysts said, the "company looks like it has a clean slate."

International Telephone & Telegraph was actively traded and closed at 50, up 1 1/8. The stock has been recommended recently by major brokerage houses.

Memorex moved up and down like a yo-yo today, finishing up 2 1/4 at 54 3/4 with a net loss for the week of 25 3/4. It traded as low as 51 1/4 and as high as 57 3/8. Earlier in the week, Memorex restated downward its nine-month results. In addition, new IBM equipment is said to be making a dent in the market share of the peripheral computer concern.

Machine tool stocks were lower after firming yesterday. Monarch closed 1 1/8 to 19 1/2. Cincinnati Milacron was off 1 1/2 at 39 1/2 and Warner & Swasey closed down 5 1/8 at 27 1/8.

Among the glamour, IBM added 2 1/2 to 315 1/2. Burroughs was up 1 at 107 1/2. Honeywell edged 5 1/8 to 82. Disney slipped 2 1/8 to 138 7/8 and American Research was off 3 1/4 at 45 1/4.

General Electric closed up 1 1/2 at 91 3/4 after directors voted a 2-for-1 stock split.

General Dynamics, criticized today by a Senate subcommittee which called its F-111 fighter bomber contract a "fiscal blunder," slipped 1/2 to 18.

Penn. Fruit had higher profits and forecast advances in both sales and earnings. The stock rose 1 1/8 to 17 1/8.

Prices rose narrowly on the American Stock Exchange, where the index ticked up .04 at 22.08.

Lerner Stores topped the active list, closing up 1 at 31 3/4.

In-Depth Security Analysis of American Companies on a Continuing Basis

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THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES WELLES

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Undivided Profits		
	1970	1969
Revenue		
Income from loans	\$ 686,321,816	\$ 514,138,785
Income from securities	111,953,617	104,641,181
Other operating revenue	85,434,236	77,303,144
Total Revenue	<u>\$ 883,709,669</u>	<u>\$ 696,083,110</u>

Interest on deposits	\$ 487,885,041	\$ 348,403,280
Salaries, pension contributions and other staff benefits	150,509,060	138,394,277
Property expenses, including depreciation	41,146,864	36,756,734
Other operating expenses, including		

provision for losses on loans based on five year average loss experience	59,888,361	52,198,691
Total Expenses	\$ 739,429,326	\$ 575,752,982
Balance of revenue	\$ 144,280,343	\$ 120,330,128
Appropriation for losses	51,360,000	36,580,000

Balance of profits before income taxes	\$ 92,920,343	\$ 83,750,128
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Provision for income taxes relating thereto	\$ 48,300,000	\$ 43,220,000
Balance of profits for the year	\$ 44,620,343	\$ 40,530,128
Dividends	28,607,040	25,613,280
Amount carried forward	\$ 16,013,303	\$ 14,916,848
Undivided profits at beginning of year	1,484,084	1,567,236
Transferred to Rest Account	\$ 17,497,387	\$ 16,484,084
Undivided profits at end of year	\$ <u>1,497,387</u>	\$ <u>1,484,084</u>

Executive, Western Europe, Paris, France.

ch-Haus (Pavillon) Am Opatenplatz
n, Regional Representative

BRUSSELS - 12, Rue du Bois Sauvage
J.A. Munro, Regional Representative

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Banque Belge pour l'Industrie, Brussels and Antwerp
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American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. in \$	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	96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Art Buchwald

Secret SST Report

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon was asked at last week's press conference why he didn't release a top-secret report on the SST that the White House had commissioned. The question was asked because it is believed that the report was unfavorable to the SST.

The President replied he had no objection to the substance of the report being made public. The problem was that when reports are made for the President, they're supposed to be held in confidence. That's what Mr. Nixon said.

Max Lindbergh, a friend of mine who is an aviation consultant, believes he knows what is in the report.

"It has nothing to do with the environment," Max told me. "The report says the reason we shouldn't build the SST is that by the time it comes off the assembly line, there won't be any places left for Americans to go."

"I don't understand," I said. "If we start on the SST now, it will be ready by 1979. Most scientists agree the SST is not a practical plane to fly over land because of its sonic boom. Its only value would be in flying over water, from one continent to another in less than three hours. Therefore the success of the plane will be dependent on tourists, and there is some question as to how

4-Month Strike At Disneyland Is Settled

HO—LYWOOD, Dec. 18 (AP).—Disneyland performers represented by the American Guild of Variety Artists reached a contract settlement yesterday with Walt Disney Productions, ending a strike of more than four months.

AGVA and Disney announced the agreement on a new three-year contract, but refused to disclose terms. The contract covers 82 jobs, including Indian ceremonial dancers, singers and seasonal workers, a Disney spokesman said.

many tourists will be flying by 1979.

"I still don't understand," Max said. "Well, for one thing, South America by then will probably be off limits for American tourists unless they're willing to be kidnapped by Communist guerrillas."

"In 1979, we'll be in a trade war with Japan because she dumped all her television sets in the United States. The Japanese will retaliate by refusing to let us dump our tourists in Tokyo."

"Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa will ban U.S. tourists because we wouldn't let him attack the mainland of Red China. And Red China will refuse tourist rights to the U.S. because we wouldn't let Chiang Kai-shek attack the mainland."

"What about Australia?" "Australia will turn down SST tourist flights because we put a high tariff on wool, and Hong Kong will do the same because we won't let any men's suits into the United States."

"India?" "India won't be talking to the United States because we gave fighter planes to Pakistan."

"Pakistan?" "Pakistan won't be talking to the United States because we gave tanks to India."

"Surely South Vietnam will let us fly Americans to Saigon."

"Yes, but we won't find any American tourists who will want to go there."

"There is always Europe?" I said.

"Hardly. The British will boycott the U.S. because we won't allow the Concorde, which they built with the French, to fly to the United States. And the French won't allow tourists to land in France because that's the way the French are."

"What about West Germany?" "West Germany will be mad at us by then because we pulled 10,000 American troops out of NATO."

"Imagine the Soviet Union will give us problems because they have built an SST of their own."

"Not because of that, but because Life magazine will have published the memoirs of the deposed chief of state, Premier Kossygin."

"What are the chances of an American tourist business in the Middle East?"

Max shook his head sadly. "Don't ask."

MARY BLUME

Los Muchachos—A Boys' Circus From a Boys' Town

PARIS.—At a moment when Spain is much on people's minds, a young group from Spain is arousing compassion and joy at Paris's Grand Palais. They are the Circo de los Muchachos (the Boys' Circus) and they range in age from 11 to 18.

The boys are skilled acrobats, horsemen, clowns, musicians and grips. They come from the Ciudad de los Muchachos, a boys' town in Orense in the province of Galicia founded by Father Jesus Silva, a young priest who wanted to help orphaned and destitute children.

The boys are trained to become anything from bakers to lawyers. That they should also be trained as circus performers may seem odd, but Father Silva is a member of Spain's famous Feljoo-Castilla circus family and was for some time the preferred confessor of circus folk. "For me, a circus act is the most beautiful prayer one man can make to God," he has said. A small, wiry figure in a black turtleneck sweater and black leather jacket, Father Silva isn't much over five feet tall. The beatific expression on his face as he watches the spectacle is something to see.

Like the boys who are learning other trades, the circus students have ordinary academic courses in the morning, then study their specialties in the afternoon. The circus teachers include professionals from Spain, Germany, Belgium, Italy and England, and some alumni have become professionals. Two of them are at this moment dazzling Miami.

To bring the Muchachos to Paris, patrons included the French Ministry of Cultural Affairs, the publisher Hachette and the evening newspaper France-Soir. All media have promised to give the boys a well-deserved boost and the Grand Palais, which hasn't housed a live spectacle since 1932, has been gorgeously redecorated with two fine rings and grandstands. The Ecole Militaire is stabling the boys' eight circus horses.

The Circo de los Muchachos will be at the Grand Palais until Jan. 7 (tickets may be bought at the box office or reserved by telephoning 720-12-40). They will go next to Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and, in the spring, to Japan. They hope also during 1971 to appear in the United States and Latin America.

The show has all the heartstopping feats, anticipatory drumrolls, blaring gaudiness, laughs and savdust and tinsel of a classical circus. But it has an atmosphere of excitement and devotion that is all its own. There are Flying Angels, Jugglers Playing With Fire, Death-Defying Leaps and numberless impossible feats skillfully performed. The sight of an 11-year-old on a trapeze may be unnerving, but it is clear that he and every other boy is having the time of his life.

Father Silva, now 38, founded his boys' town in 1956. Although there are unfortunately no facilities for handicapped boys, anyone else who wants to join the community is accepted. There are at present about 1,000 boys (more will undoubtedly be picked up during the present tour) and a staff of about 80. The boys are of varying races, nationalities and backgrounds. "We never discuss their pasts, we make no difference between them. Father Silva loves children, he thinks they are the most important thing in the world," says Jesus Alaejos, a gentle 26-year-old who left his well-off family to work for the Ciudad de los Muchachos.

The aim of the community is for the boys to be independent and free. Run as a small republic, the Ciudad de los Muchachos has its own orange and green flag, its own currency (ordinary pesetas are changed at a Ciudad bank run by a 17-year-old), and its own stores ranging from a supermarket to a filling station, all run by boys. (Boys over the age of 14 who have been in the community for at least five



Clowning around at the Grand Palais.

years spend one year practicing their trade for the benefit of the town.)

The town is mostly self-supporting, with a small sum from the government and insufficient private subsidies. It is hoped that the circus tour and sales of Ciudad de los Muchachos-made handicrafts will fill the coffers to a more reassuring level.

The circus, which began in 1956, probably shows the results of Father Silva's ideas most dramatically. The boys are confident and efficient, strikingly manly and self-reliant for their ages.

"Father Silva wants to show that children can accomplish important things," says assistant Jesus Alaejos. "No one ever believes they can—mothers and fathers yes, but not children. You must believe in them. We want children to believe that they can do anything."

PEOPLE: Svetlana, One Year After

Svetlana Stalin Peters, 44, daughter of the late Soviet dictator, is expecting a baby. Late spring, a spokesman for her husband announced yesterday in Phoenix, Svetlana, who has two other children—Jesse, 25, a doctor named after his grandfather, and Yekaterina, 20, whom she left behind in Moscow when she fled to the West. Married American architect William Wesley Peters, 58, last April. At the time, she said that she hoped to become a mother again but that it was "in God's hands." Mr. Peters, vice-president of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation and an assistant of the late great architect for many years, previously was married to one of Wright's daughters, the late Mrs. Peters was killed in an auto accident in 1946 along with a two-year-old son.

American actress Lee Remick, 33, was married yesterday in a quiet ceremony in London to British director William Roy Gowers, 30, who was divorced last June by actress Valerie Gearson after she accused him of committing adultery with Miss Remick. Miss Remick's previous marriage to American TV producer, Bill Coleman, father of her two children, was dissolved in Mexico late last year.

The Gen. George S. Patton Jr. Memorial Center, a \$10 million complex including a music center, interfaith chapel and library-museum funded by private and city funds and occupying a ten-acre site in San Gabriel, Calif., the World War hero's birthplace, was dedicated this week by the controversial tank-warfare genius's superior, General of the Army Omar Bradley. "Whatever you think of him," said Bradley in his dedication address, "he was one damned good soldier."

British pop star Mick Jagger, who has been convicted twice of drug charges, plans to donate the proceeds of the Jan. 4 premiere of his newest film "Performance" to "Release," an organization which helps drug addicts.

French and British officials in Paris yesterday denied a report in the mass-circulation British Daily Mirror that Queen Elizabeth is planning a state visit to France in early 1972, or possibly next year. "Top level talks have been going on... to fix up the Queen's visit to France," as he is known in Whitehall, reported yesterday's Mirror, but informed sources at the Elysée Palace, President



Svetlana Stalin Peters

Georges Pompidou's res said the report was "purely a speculation" an assertion back the British Embassy.

Fear of jewel thieves, Maxine Cheshire of Theington Press, made many women wear fakes to last lavish Christmas ball in York to celebrate the birth of Serge Obidiansky. Dowry of the late Cheshire, Sen. Cheshire-Pell's wife, were both wearing the necklace, reports Miss Cheshire, who happily confessing the magnificent tiara was from Brooks costumers for

In Peterborough, England, special garbage detail followed their instructions. They cleaned out the town's garbage from the streets. Only later did Percy discover their business, and only then did garbage collectors learn were supposed to have tidied the garage of a neighbor Mr. B. "I'm afraid we rather a 'boob,'" said a official.

Pearl Jansen, runner of the Miss World contest in Africa South, says she is going South Africa to take career abroad. "I am considering accepting a contract offered by a G film company," said Miss Jansen, 20, in Cape Town, so-called "colored," I do there is any future in me for me in this country."

Pusey Named, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., I (UPI)—Retiring Harvard, university professor Natha. Pusey will become president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences next fall. Dr. Pusey, 62, succeeded Charles S. Hamill who is retiring.

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